FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TURKEY ACCUSED OF DETAINING BULGARIAN NATIONAL

AU041520 Sofia BTA in English 1243 GMT 4 Apr 85

["Provocation Ends in Disgrace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Istanbul, April 4 (BTA) -- For several days on end the leading Turkish newspapers have been harping on the mysterious defection to the West by Bulgarian national Aleksandur Marinov Ulyanov. He was presented in the halo of a famous boxing star who has scored dozens of victories. Such people are the readers' favourites. All sorts of yarns were spun around the manner in which he managed to cross over to Austria, and from there to Turkey.

What did the Turkish press stand to gain out of this case? To mislead the public opinion, to misinform the people that Aleksandur Ulyanov of the village of Beglezh, Pleven District, has been forced to change his name. What is more, the yellow Turkish press did not miss the chance offered by this case to fling mud and accusations about some coercion being exercised over Bulgarians professing Islam. But truth has come to light.

On April 2 Aleksandur Ulyanov managed to escape from the re-settlement camp near Istanbul and, at the end of his tether, reached the building of the Consulate General of the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Everything became clear. Against his will, during a tourist trip to Austria, Ulyanov had been forcibly taken to the city of Munich in the FRG and later on to Istanbul. He had been subjected to brutal tortures in order to extort some anti-Bulgarian statements from him for the Turkish television, radio and press. His Bulgarian passport was taken away, he was tortured by electric current.

On April 3, in Bulgaria's Consulate General, at a press conference with representatives of the ARD (The west German Television), the GENERAL ANZEIGER newspaper, the Voice of America, the Greek press, the TASS, the BTA and others, Mr Ulyanov gave a detailed account of his abduction from Austria. He told how he was taken to Munich and from there to Turkey, how, in answer to his continuous requests for a meeting with Bulgarian representatives, he was told, "there are Bulgarian representatives in Diyarbekir". Mr Aleksandir Ulyanov categorically declared that he had changed his name of his own free will, because he feels himself a Bulgarian and would like to go back to his homeland as soon as possible. "I have never been a boxer," Mr Ulyanov told the press, "I am a barber by trade, and in recent years I have been rearing sheep with the help of my family. It was only in Turkey and from the Turkish press that I learnt I have been represented as a famous boxer and a boxing coach".

This marks the end of one of the numerous falsifications, run in the Turkish press about some fictitious developments in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.. Besides, this comes to show the futility of the attempts to mislead the Turkish people, to speculate with the most sacred feelings of blood, kin, family and life.

Mr Aleksandur Ulyanov wants to have his passport restored by the Turkish authorities as soon as possible and to rejoin his family in his homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria. This is also required by his grave health conditions, as a result of the physical tortures, the terror and the moral harassment he has been subjected to by the Turkish special services. He expects the reply of the official Turkish authorities.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGE TO CEAUSESCU ON ELECTION

AU011119 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 30 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent the following message to Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary and president of the SR of Romania.

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu, on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and on my personal behalf I send you most sincere greetings on your election as president of the SR of Romania.

I express my conviction that relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the SR of Romania will constantly develop in the interest of the unity of the socialist community, and the cause of world peace and socialism.

I wish you good health and new successes in your activity to construct the developed socialist society in your homeland and to implement the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress for the benefit of the fraternal Romanian people.

PLANNING COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DEPARTS FOR CSSR

AU031536 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Comrade Stanish Bonev, chairman of the State Planning Committee, departed for the CSSR today. He will conduct talks on the coordination of state plans between the central planning organs of the two countries for the period up to 1990.

BCP DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR CANADIAN CP CONGRESS

AU030833 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] On 3 April a BCP delegation led by Konstantin Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Foreign Policy and International Relations Department, departed for Canada. The delegation will take part in the 26th Canadian Communist Party Congress, which will take place from 5 to 8 April.

STOICHKOV MEETS WITH USSR'S DYMSHITS 26 MARCH

For Moscow coverage of the Moscow meeting between Rigor Stoichkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, and V.E. Dymshits, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, see the Eastern Europe section of the 3 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

SPEECHES GIVEN AT CPCZ-CPSU IDEOLOGICAL SYMPOSIUM

Fojtik Speech

AU011245 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Mar 85 p 2

[Report on the speech delivered by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary, at the 27 March Prague Czechoslovak-Soviet Symposium organized by the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, the CPSU Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism, and the CPCZ Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department and its higher political academy: "The Significant Role of Ideology in the Development of Society"]

[Text] The Czechoslovak-Soviet symposium on the current phase of the social development of socialist society was addressed by Comrade Jan Fojtik. He said:

We welcome the organization of this symposium. It is in our foremost interest to raise the level of ideological work and to perfect its methods and forms. It is useful to constantly discuss this topic. There is always room for improvement in ideological work, but the present symposium is particularly topical at the present moment.

This is primarily because in the present period our parties have begun to prepare their congresses. The date on which the congresses will be convened, and the way in which we will proceed to prepare them, will be determined by the appropriate sessions of the two Central Committees. But even now we are orienting our efforts to culminate the great work necessary to implement the resolutions adopted at the last congresses. At the same time we are beginning to take stock, we are analyzing what we have achieved in the last few years, and in a businesslike way we are studying problems the best solution for which is to consolidate the positions of socialism and further dynamize our social development, particularly our economy and political system.

The congress preparation itself is always a matter concerning the entire party and the broad masses of the people. The same applies to implementation of the party line which the congress will adopt. The fate of the congress resolutions and of all programmatic documents depends on the aware, active approach of the masses to the party's policy, on their identifying themselves with this policy, and on their firm will to implement it in life and to turn words into deeds.

Thus, it is proper to ponder on the state of our ideological work, on how to develop it, and on how to more fully implement it in practice.

The second weighty circumstance which urges us to do so is the international situation, the external conditions under which we are working in building a developed socialist society or improving it.

We do not forget for a single moment that the cause of socialism is part of the international revolutionary and progressive movement, the most significant impulse for which was provided by the Great October Socialist Revolution and which swept upward in the postwar period after fascist Germany had been crushed by the first socialist country, the USSR. Our successes are the fruit of the offensive of Leninism, which characterizes the revolutionary era of mankind's transition from capitalism to socialism.

Today we know that this is not, and cannot be, an uninterrupted upward development which can avoid various reversals and even temporary defeats. But we also know that we have been able to firmly anchor and successfully defend the results of the socialist transformations of our society because we have, after all, not let things divert us from the path of Leninism, and because in complicated situations we have been able to lean on the USSR and other socialist states and friends.

The historic optimism which springs from pride in socialism and from well-proven recognition of its great mission in the revolutionary renewal of the world does not blind us. We know our weaknesses and can clearly see the threats to which the present world is exposed due to the very existence of imperialism -- particularly because of the hegemonist, expansionist endeavors of the reactionary forces of American imperialism and of those who are stubbornly striving for revanche and the social transformation of the postwar development in the world. One of the most terrible and dangerous threats is the threat of nuclear war. This is a mortal danger for all mankind, for the whole of civilization.

It is our primary duty -- and in this respect our responsibility is enormous -- to unmask the danger connected with imperialism and to show the historic role which socialism has in ensuring the further existence of mankind. Socialism can fulfill this task only if it consolidates and develops its material and spiritual potency and deepens its unity with all anti-imperialist forces.

It is clear that it will be capable of resolving new problems of its development and of overcoming the various difficulties which await it only if it can shape man as a person aware of the grand nature of the tasks placed upon him, as a person devoted to the ideal of socialism.

I think I can say that we are not neglecting ideological work. We place high demands on the ideological front, and we cannot retract these demands even the least bit. This is because the problems we must resolve are becoming increasingly complicated and the attacks of anticommunism, this class adversary of ours, are becoming increasingly sharper and more ruthless. Contemporary imperialism has at its disposal enormous means, which it uses to spread both lies and misinformation by which it strives to ensnare the world public. It has turned the ideological battle into a none-too-fastidious psychowar in which it uses, apart from the large staffs of the propaganda and intelligence services, also official political representatives, including diplomats. As we can see, this is no short-term affair.

There was a time when certain people connected the prospect of detente with hopes of a weakening ideological battle between the two opposite political and social systems, between capitalism and socialism. Deplorably, their illusions were also accompanied by a slackening and underrating of ideological work. The truth of socialism, they used to say, will assert itself of its own accord, by the force of development itself. However, as Hegel said, there is no comfortable "royal road" to truth. Such truth, particularly if it concerns society's development, as a rule can be acquired only in hard battles. It is no coincidence that Lenin wrote that Russia "suffered its way" to Marxism.

If we differentiate between the essence of things and their appearance, we also know that from time immemorial people have been an object of manipulation of the forces interested in deceiving them. Contemporary imperialism has even further perfected this skill to deceive and manipulate people; and it applies this skill on a mass scale. It would be naive not to see that in certain respects it has been successful in this work. Marx pointed out in DAS KAPITAL that the functioning mechanism of the capitalist economy is itself based on obscuring the substance of this mechanism; and this literally produces the need to reverse the true significance of things, to present white as black and the glitter of the gilding as the attribute of real gold. Thus, the ideological advocates of capitalism always presented, and still present the exploitation of hired workers as an act of kindness by the employer, by the "breadgiver." Consumer fetishism is the religion of capitalism, and its basic political categories and notions carry with them the entire perverse ethos of this religion: Democracy and freedom are considered merely within the context of the eternal validity of the system of private ownership and its worship. Any attempt to

modify this system must appear as the worst crime. Thus, on the basis of this logic, socialism, which liberates man, is presented as a totalitarian system, whereas imperialism is presented as the world of democracy and freedom.

Of course, the historic development which began with the Great October Socialist Revolution has also shaken the very foundations of this system of categories and precepts, and Marxism-Leninism is pushing its way forward and capturing the spiritual world of millions of people. This is the incontrovertible, irreversible logic of our epoch. However, we are not faced here with some automatic operation of this logic. Hegel's opinion that the owl Minervina flies only at nighttime is pessimistic. The reality is -- and we were able to convince ourselves of this also in the history of socialist construction, which time and again corrected our original notions -- that truth becomes apparent only on the basis of painful experience and considerable trials.

The development of ideological work and constant efforts to perfect it are an expression of the need to implement the leading role of the Communist Party in the organization and guidance of the new society -- in the development of the political system of socialism, in building the socialist economy, in building the ideological superstructure of socialism, and in creating socialist culture.

The theory of "ideological pluralism" is frequently foisted upon us. It is meant to be a kind of protection against dogmatism, something that can guarantee creative thinking -- as though skipping from opinion to opinion is a sign of creativity or even of a "modern style" of thinking. If this pluralism is accompanied by "political pluralism," some people say, then socialism can expect to enjoy an unprecedented upsurge and its authority in the world will only rise. For instance, the well-known Polish philosopher Adam Schaff reached this conclusion in his book on the lessons taught by the Polish crisis.

If, however, the concept of "ideological pluralism" is a cover for abandoning a comprehensive scientific interpretation of the world and of the general validity of the revolutionary theory of the proletariat, then there can be no doubt that the concept of "political pluralism" amounts to absolute disbelief in the hegemony of the workers class in the revolutionary regeneration of mankind, in the power of the working people, and in their ability to organize society according to the principles of the system of social ownership and on the basis of a structure of institutions which enables them to administer the state without exploitative classes. We see no reason for renouncing our principled policy as the basis for realizing the people's power and of shaping an awareness of the society that is based on this power.

In December 1985, it will have been 15 years since the adoption of the Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress. This document is one of our party's most significant documents. It played an invaluable role in the renewal of the Marxist-Leninist nature and action ability of the party that had been disrupted by the crisis of 1968. On the basis of this document the party became united in accordance with the principles of Leninism and proletarian internationalism, it consolidated the state and society, and it rallied the people for further building socialism. The pivotal conclusions of this document include the precept that if the party is to fulfill its mission in the revolutionary reorganization of society, it must not tolerate in any form the underrating of ideological, political-educational work. It must not succumb either to uninspired pragmatism or to deadening dogmatism. It must handle its revolutionary theory -- Marxism-Leninism -- as a living doctrine; it must be guided by it in resolving the burning problems of social development and in determining the strategy of its course. It is bound to do this by its responsibility to the people of its country and to the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world.

Development in the past decades, particularly toward the end of the seventies and at the beginning of the eighties, was not easy. If our party and our people have achieved striking successes in that period, then undoubtedly they owe this primarily to the fact that the lessons taught by the critical period have been laid into the foundation of the program of building the developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia; the CPCZ Central Committee has unwaveringly followed these lessons in the past and is following them at present.

This principled approach was also expressed by the CPCZ Central Committee session in March 1980, which was devoted to ideological problems. The results of that significant session were summed up by the CPCZ Central Committee at the 16th CPCZ Congress, which charged us with substantially improving ideological activity in keeping with the high and exacting criteria of building socialism in the given phase of development. The thing is that the ideological front must be a truly combat front, equipped with appropriate cadres and necessary means, and capable of fulfilling its present duties at the desired level.

If we draw a line under what we emphasized most, and what must continue to be the center of our attention, then we can roughly say the following:

First, and this is the most basic thing, we must see to the unity of words and deeds. The Leninist character of the party's policy is primarily determined by the unity of theory and practice. That is why there should be no place in our propaganda either for reiterating or declaring abstract formulas which stand outside time and scope, or for uncritical and spiritless acquiescence to everyday practices. From this it follows that we must combine ideological work with the political, guiding, and organizational work of the party, state bodies, and National Front organizations, and that we must do this in a way which would consolidate the people's conviction that the path on which we have embarked with the socialist revolution is the correct path. In the network of problems which must be resolved day after day we must not lose perspective, we must not lose the purpose of our undertakings, which is determined by our lofty aims and by our service to the working man and to which we are bound by our devotion to the ideals of socialism and communism.

The prerequisite for achieving the intentions mentioned above is the achievement of serious changes in the way we develop our ideological work. This work must become the concern of all Communists, regardless of where they operate. It must not be neglected, particularly by the economic cadres and by those who guide the collectives of working people.

To engage in ideological work means to persuade, to arm people with arguments, and to consolidate the authority of the party and of the socialist system. That is why the persuasion must be aggressive; it must proceed from ideologically crystallized postulates, and at the same time it must affect not only a man's mind, but also his heart and will.

Pushing through the demands mentioned above is a lengthy affair. We do not conceal the fact that it is still encountering a lack of understanding. There are still many ideological workers whose work is routine, who do not want to grasp that the essence of improving ideological work is to deepen argumentation, to get thoroughly acquainted with the problems which one talks or writes about, to make information work more flexibly and improve it, to be able to interpret both the development of our society and what is happening in the world from uncompromising class positions, the positions of our revolutionary ideology. We still have a large number of party members who think that the resolutions of the CPCZ Central Committee's session in March 1980 do not apply to them, that ideological work is the concern of a limited circle of ideological workers and that their own duty consists of merely handing out, from time to

time, some critical advice to our propaganda or to issue instructions about what is to be written about and what one must keep silent about. Such a negative, and in essence supercilious, attitude toward ideological work is particularly damaging among responsible functionaries in the economic and administrative sphere. Such an attitude strengthens bureaucratism and managerial [manazerske] management methods, which should have no place in our system. Frequently it is also coupled with confused opinions on the further prospects of the development of socialist economy and of the political system of socialism; and this plays into the hands of various unstable elements.

The CPSU Central Committee's session in June 1983 greatly stimulated the activation of our ideological front and its bolder development. Our party and our public became thoroughly acquainted with this significant session of the Soviet Communists, and many of its ideas are being applied in our country. This expresses our party's overall approach to the CPSU's experience, which has always had, and will always have, particular significance for us, because it is the experience of the Leninist party which is paving the way for revolutionary development in the world and which is resolving, ahead of time, many problems of socialist and communist construction. I need not particularly stress that an absolutely positive attitude toward this experience is not leading us today, by any means whatsoever, to some kind of mechanical application of this experience. The theory of Marxism-Leninism is proving its fertility only in those instances when its application bears in mind the specific conditions and specific aspects of the situation in this or that country.

We have also followed with great attention the all-union scientific-practical conference of the CPSU's ideological workers, which was held last December in Moscow and to which the main report was presented by Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev. This conference again recalled the responsibility and duties of the ideological front in the party's overall efforts to speed up socioeconomic development in perfecting developed socialist society. It was stressed that ideological work must be developed in all main directions of the work of the party's policy; it must aid the resolute overcoming of obstacles which are still standing, for one reason or another, in the path of the activity and initiative of the working masses, in the path of a bold creative solution of the issues of perfecting developed socialism. The essence of socialism, Comrade Gorbachev said, lies in the live and creative activity of the people. To establish conditions for an increasingly growing number of people to adopt an aware attitude toward the new tasks and problems, so that millions of people would become involved in resolving them because they regard it as their own concern, as their task in life -- this must be the foremost concern of the party, its leading bodies, every functionary, and every party organization.

Ideological work, too, must develop and improve as the significance of the "subjective factor" and of the aware activity of the masses in all social spheres increases, as the weight of the masses increases in decisions on the further development of society, as man becomes more cultured and educated, more mature in the social sense, as his spiritual demands, interests, and needs, grow. This conclusion from the speech of Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev has a basic validity for us, too. The desired character of ideological work also follows from this conclusion: it must not permit any falseness, it must not retreat into phrases or evade reality (regardless of how unpleasant it may be); it must not cover up by external, flamboyant ardour and formalism its tepid attitude to the duties toward society; and on no account must it support the notion that it is advantageous to recognize the existence of two kinds of truth -- one for public consumption (the "official" truth), and the other for private use.

In order for ideological work to correspond to these high standards, it is not enough to link it with practice. It also needs a proper theoretical background. Theoretical activity, propaganda, agitation, enlightenment, and cultural-educational activity --

all these are links of the same chain, which represents in indivisible unity the main forms of ideological work. Its effectiveness depends on the complex and coordinated operation of these links. The basis of this manifold work is theory, theory which proceeds from practice and which is constantly enriched by practical experience. This guarantees the correct orientation of the revolutionary activity of the masses.

It is one of our foremost duties to study the theoretical legacy of the founders of scientific communism, to develop and enrich it with the conclusions drawn from experience acquired in the revolutionary reorganization of society and in the battle against imperialism, to follow this spiritual wealth in practical activity in further building the new society and in creating the new man. Socialist man, the man of the new historic epoch, is a free man not only because he has thrown off the fetters of exploitation and is creating a socially just society. The measure of his freedom is also given by the way he thinks in the categories of dialectical materialism and of scientific world outlook, something which provides him with the necessary confidence and creative boldness. There can be no doubt that if we consistently proceed from our revolutionary theory, if we handle it creatively, if we do not permit it to be deformed in any way (and this includes revisionist "insemination" with bourgeois ideologies), we will be capable of resolving even the most complicated issues.

The historical supremacy of socialism over capitalism is based on the humane nature of its political and social ideals, its organic linkage with peace, and the defense of man's basic right, the right to live in conditions of creative work and freedom. To this is added the ability of the socialist system to resolve problems of social development, to multiply man's potency, and to use it to ensure progress in the world.

Women and men comrades, soon we will be celebrating Victory Day -- the 40th anniversary of the crushing of German fascists and Japanese militarists. The day of 9 May 1945 is an unforgettable holiday for us. On this day, which was the culmination of our country's liberation by the Soviet Army and of the long years of distressful resistance waged by our people against the fascist enslavers, the new chapter of our nations' history was begun. We have now entered the era of democratic transformations. Today we can witness how the imperialists are trying to falsify in every manner the history of the war, the history of its outbreak and course, and the history of the entire postwar development. They are particularly concerned about demeaning the liberating role of the Soviet Union and denying its main merit in the victory over the fascist hordes.

Against all these fabrications we are raising the truth of history. The Soviet Union strove persistently for a long time to prevent the war. But since it was foisted on it, the Soviet Union made the greatest sacrifices and saved mankind from fascist barbarianism. The Soviet Union is the guarantor of social progress and peace in the world. It stands as a firm shield against the endeavors of the reactionary forces of imperialism to drag the world into a new, and much more terrible, war. Due to the liberation of our country by the Soviet Army, our people, led by the Communist Party, the party of true patriots and internationalists, were able to freely decide in favor of socialism. We are proud that the Czechoslovak people are firmly standing at the side of the Soviet people and marching among the ranks of those who are striving for real democracy and lasting peace in the world.

We are using the opportunity provided by the significant 40th anniversary of the end of World War II to revert again to the explanation of the beginnings of socialist transformations in our society. We recall again, with absolute urgency, the price of peace and freedom and of the foundations on which our socialist present rests, and the sources of trust felt by the working masses in the policy of our party, on which the further consolidation of our party and our further successful march forward depend.

Education through history, this is also a topical task for us -- particularly with regard to our young people. It is our great concern to make our young generation approach the revolutionary and progressive legacy of its nation with the greatest respect, to make it respect the work and the sacrifices of preceding generations, and to make it draw strength and inspiration for its life from the revolutionary and progressive struggles of other nations.

Havlin Speech

AU020920 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 29 Mar 85 p 2

[Report on the speech delivered by Josef Havlin, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, at the final session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet symposium: "Shaping the Personality of the Epoch of Socialism"]

[Text] The final words at the Czechoslovak-Soviet symposium on the current phase of social development were stated by Comrade Josef Havlin. He said:

We are concluding the extremely significant session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet symposium on the issue of raising the role of the CPCZ's and CPSU's ideological work under the conditions of building and perfecting developed socialism. We have been elaborating on these problems at a time when both our fraternal Communist Parties are preparing their congresses -- the 27th CPSU Congress and the 17th CPCZ Congress.

The fact that we directly participate in these preparations is of extraordinary significance for us. We are again convincing ourselves of the viability of Marxism-Leninism; of the fact that generalized experience, acquired in the life and work of our parties in building and perfecting developed socialist society, is an inexhaustible source of ideas for successfully accomplishing the tasks of the next few years. Our entire party is waiting with great interest for the new edition of the CPSU's program, which will no doubt be a precious and stimulating document for our own party as well and for our own preparations for its 17th congress.

The symposium has clearly affirmed that the significance of ideological work and the need to enhance its efficacy and impact grows with the continuing construction and perfection of developed socialism. In this context, we have never had such exacting tasks as we have in the present historical epoch.

This is because the building of developed socialism requires that we select new approaches both in the economy and in ideological work -- approaches that react to the complicated nature of domestic and international developments and that provide a response to the endeavors of imperialist forces to discredit real socialism and prevent social progress in the world. This new reality demands far more convincing forms of ideological work than in the past. They must lead to a deeper grasp of contemporary processes in the world, as well as to the elimination of certain barriers in people's minds that follow from the underestimation of these phenomena. These phenomena directly concern every single one of us. The more exacting and complicated the tasks we have to resolve, the more exacting must be the creative activity and initiative of the workers on the socioscientific front in particular. In this sphere, we cannot afford to mark time; here we must be prepared well in advance to analyze and explain new facts. This statement is important not only for participants in the present symposium; it is also important for everybody working in any and all sectors of social activity. Precisely here lies our great political responsibility for the practical realization of this principle, namely, our responsibility for making the hitherto frequently prevailing mutual persuasion and assurances about the importance of ideology penetrate the everyday life of our people so that all our working people share the fight for the great ideas of socialism and so that we achieve true unity of words and deeds.

That is why it will be important to make the suggestions and whole complexes of ideas expressed in the deliberations of this symposium -- particularly as regards the higher role and efficiency of ideological work -- into a significant factor for mobilizing the masses in fulfilling the programmatic goals that we have set ourselves at the congresses of our parties.

The symposium has adopted a quite clear stand on significant historical events. Soon 4 decades will have passed since that memorable spring of 1945 when, at the very end of the World War II, in Prague, the city of 100 towers that was then full of barricades, we showered the members of the Red Army with bouquets of blooming lilacs and lifted our children up to them with tears in our eyes. These moments will forever remain in the thoughts of our two nations, and no force exists that could eradicate them.

The CPCZ and the broad people's strata have always been strengthened by the deep feeling of friendship toward the Soviet Union. This was particularly necessary during the difficult times of the capitulationist policy of the large bourgeoisie, which succumbed in the end to the perfidy of the Western allies in Munich in 1938. The deep feeling of friendship strengthened our people's faith in the final victory, even at the time of the underground resistance against the fascist invaders, in the partisan detachments, in the concentration camps and torture chambers, in the fighting of Czechoslovak Army corps at the side of the Red Army. Our undying love for the Soviet liberators was cemented by our fallen in the armed battles during the Slovak national uprising and later, in the May uprising of the Czech people, which demonstrated for the whole world to see the crystallized antifascist stand of our nations.

Throughout the entire period of antifascist struggle, the Communists operated as the decisive force which consistently combined patriotic traditions with international sentiments. They thus rebuffed expressions of nationalism as well as those of pessimism and forged one of the firmest ideological staples of life for our free future in post-February, Socialist Czechoslovakia.

That is also why it is so significant to be reared on history, but also to be resolved to make particular use of all that is progressive in mankind's development -- of the working people's struggles for their rights, of the battles waged by the workers class and their vanguard, the communist and workers parties, for the new and just society, for peace and peaceful work. This is not a slogan, this is not and cannot be a merely formal goal of the content of educating people. We realize that here we have one of the vitally important factors in shaping the personality of the epoch of socialism. That is why it is also our main concern to make use of the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our fatherland by the Soviet Army -- which will culminate in May in a solemn session of the CPCZ Central Committee, the National Front Central Committee, and the CSSR Government -- as a significant stimulus that is to be developed in further mass political work. The utilization of history in rearing people cannot be carried out merely from one anniversary to another; this educational work must become part and parcel of our political-educational work. It is therefore no coincidence when we stress in this context that the Soviet Union played a decisive role in the victory over fascism in 1945 and that this victory decisively influenced postwar developments in Europe and throughout the world. We regard the efforts to preserve peaceful conditions for the work and life of our people, to avert the threat of a nuclear catastrophe, and to revive the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems as the most significant legacy of this anniversary.

In our political-educational work we must explain these and other issues more and more deeply and comprehensively. It is necessary to bear in mind that the emphasis

that we are placing on the efficient and comprehensive development of ideological work is objectively enhanced precisely in connection with the deepening confrontational course of imperialism's policy toward the socialist countries and all other progressive forces. In the West we have been able to witness a furious anticommunist campaign for quite some time, the "crusade" against communism. For this the West is using all kinds of means with regard to individual socialist countries, from slander campaigns to differentiated ideological subversion.

From the rich multitude of thoughts at this symposium, I would like to underscore the one about the imperative need to lead our working people not to appraise the tasks of building the developed socialist society merely from the viewpoint of our own domestic conditions. They should be able to orient themselves within the current international conditions under which we are accomplishing the aims of building the developed socialist society and realize the merits of real socialism, the significance of the successes of socialist construction, and the development and consolidation of the entire socialist community in the way it was so aptly formulated by Comrade Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, at the 12th CPCZ Central Committee session: "The revolutionary changes in the political status of the workers class, of farmers, of the intelligentsia, of the working man in our socialist state; man's material and social security, and the development of his culture and educational standards; the extensive possibilities enabling man to creatively develop and consciously apply his talents and knowledge -- these are the main results of our socialist road, the main achievement of the socialist system, and our greatest pride."

The symposium was justified in underscoring that, in the present phase of our social development, the role of the subjective factor, of the party, of the workers class, of the work, activity, and initiative of the people's masses is growing -- man's role is growing. In connection with this, the demands placed on man's ideopolitical maturity, professional preparedness, and moral and character qualities are also qualitatively changing. This has been underscored in quite a few party documents. However, in reality, we have still not sufficiently worked out these issues in the sphere of theory, and have still not accepted them in our mass political work. Thus, one must regard it as an important contribution of this symposium that it has yielded suggestions which emphasized the need to more extensively and enterprisingly elaborate the issues of preparing man for the increasingly complicated and demanding task of building developed socialism, for the all-round shaping of his personality.

It is a fact that life is bringing us newer and newer tasks that are becoming increasingly complicated. We must not only reconcile ourselves to this trend, we must also actively react to it. What was sufficient in the sixties or seventies will no longer suffice toward the end of the eighties and in the nineties because revolutionary changes are taking place in the present world, changes which, on the one hand, are even threatening the end of all human life and, on the other hand, are establishing conditions for the unprecedented development of the human community. This was never so sharply defined in the past. We must constantly bear these facts in mind; particularly in the sphere of education, science, and culture, in our entire political-educational work we must take them into account and contribute toward the development of the socialist community; and from these viewpoints we must exert our influence on the younger generation.

This is all the more important since education is the road not only toward grasping many complicated phenomena and processes with which a young person finds himself confronted in our present world, but it is also one of the key roads for developing science and technology as the inevitable condition for victory over capitalism.

Recently the "Days of Czechoslovak Culture" were concluded in the Soviet Union; they not only brought the great progressive legacy of our culture near to Soviet man, they

also brought the new socialist artistic creations nearer to him. The days became the expression and symbol of a new and higher level of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. We realized once again, and also demonstrated this in public, that the share of Soviet art in forming cultural happenings in Czechoslovakia has been expanding and deepening practically unceasingly since way back in the twenties. Writers, journalists, and politicians of left-wing orientation, who were able to get to know Soviet revolutionary society and to see it with their own eyes have been courageously and untiringly spreading the truth about this society against the lies and slanders of bourgeois propaganda, explaining to working people the program of economic and cultural development in the Soviet Union. The representatives of our progressive intelligentsia found inspiration in the exciting ideas of the founding congress of the Soviet Writers Union; and, in the milieu of prewar bourgeois democracy, they paved the way for socialist realism in our country.

We are not recalling this living tradition just to say something. For us, the relationship with the Soviet Union is the criterium of world-outlook orientation, which does not fail us at any time, something of which we convinced ourselves, particularly in the complicated period of overcoming the crisis of the sixties. We are proud that cooperation with the Soviet Union has nothing in common with any isolated campaign, but is developing organically, according to a concept. The exchange of values, of knowledge and cooperation between the USSR and CSSR has reached an unprecedented level; nothing similar to it exists. However, in the future we must proceed even more efficiently and flexibly so as to transpose to our own conditions the maximum of stimuli from the life of the Soviet people. There is no doubt that joint conferences, symposiums, and consultations on weighty theoretical and ideological issues, like the present symposium, are also a significant stimulus for consolidating and developing our alliance and cooperation; but simultaneously they are an important tool for strengthening the two socialist countries.

This year we are taking stock of the busy postwar years of socialist construction, of the years of the awakened enthusiasm of the masses, of devoted work for communist ideals, of expanding knowledge. Together with our overcoming class conflicts and deeply-rooted prejudices, we have established conditions for raising the living standards of our broadest strata, and the quality of our material and spiritual values is improving. The class prerogatives, which used to suppress the talents of our people even prior to February 1948, have ceased to exist. We have made education and our rich cultural heritage accessible to our workers and farmers. This has opened the scope for a mass rise in educational standards, for an all-round development of personality in socialist society.

I am making use of our present meeting to also recall the significant deliberations of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat, which yesterday discussed the report on the activities of the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism in the years 1978-84 and on the further orientation of the institute's activities.

The CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat appraised the institute's work in developing Marxist-Leninist theory, in pursuing its ideopolitical activities, and in educating new scientific cadres. However, it was stressed that the institute must devote far greater effort in the search for and educating of such scientific workers who have sufficient ability to develop Marxist-Leninist doctrine and to apply it in practice.

The CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism must exert a far more emphatic influence on the education of workers in social sciences, and also at universities and academic institutions; it must expand international scientific cooperation with the Soviet Union and with the other socialist countries, and also raise the level of our scientific workers by sending them on study tours to theoretical-party working places, above all in the Soviet Union.

We expect the CPCZ Central Committee's Institute of Marxism-Leninism to intensify its research activities in resolving key issues of the devleopment of socialist society. However, the success of this work considerably depends on the depth of one's knowledge of the entire sociepolitical practice. Likewise, it will be our concern to bind workers on the social sciences front closer to the life and work of our party so that they will have party practice and actively join in the solution of even the most burning problems accompanying the development of our society. We must regard this connection with practice in particular as the irreplaceable factor of their characteristics and of their successful work.

It was no coincidence that Comrade G. Husak recalled at yesterday's session of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat that it is precisely from the social sciences front we expect far more suggestions, stimuli, and statements of attitude on a number of important problems of society's development.

We know that socialist transformations do not affect people's minds automatically. We realize what an exacting mission arises for each one of us, for the theoretical front of social sciences in pushing through creative approaches to all work for socialism. We know that even a modest building cannot be built without enthusiasm, without a clearcut idea and plan, without fantasy and faith in tomorrow. Our social edifice is determined by our century. Thus, it requires all the more the entire man, who must not lack knowledge, or will, or his own mind, or feelings and moral principles.

WARSAW PACT'S NEW PROPOSALS FOR MBFR OUTLINED

AU021405 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Ludek Handl (CSSR delegation leader to MBFR talks) and Jozef Sestak: "On the Proposal of the Socialist Countries at the Vienna Disarmament Talks; A Realistic Direction for Europe"; uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] ON 14 FEBRUARY AT THE VIENNA NEGOTIATIONS ON THE MUTUAL REDUCTION OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE, AMBASSADOR VALERIAN MIKHAILOV, THE HEAD OF THE SOVIET DELEGATION, SUBMITTED ON BEHALF OF THE CSSR, THE GDR, THE PPR, AND THE USSR -- THE DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THESE NEGOTIATIONS -- THE DRAFT OF THE BASIC PROVISIONS OF AN AGREEMENT ON AN INITIAL REDUCTION BY THE USSR AND THE UNITED STATES OF LAND FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE AND THE SUBSEQUENT NONINCREASE IN THE LEVELS OF THE SIDES' ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN THIS REGION. WHAT HAS LED THE AFOREMENTIONED SOCIALIST COUNTRIES TO THIS CONSTRUCTIVE STEP, AND WHAT IS ITS ESSENCE AND IMPORTANCE? BEFORE IT IS POSSIBLE TO ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS, IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO RECAPITULATE THE SITUATION IN THIS DISARMAMENT FORUM.

It is appropriate to recall that the PRAGUE SESSION OF THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE OF THE WARSAW PACT IN JANUARY 1983 CONVEYED TO ALL WESTERN PARTICIPANTS IN THESE NEGOTIATIONS AN URGENT APPEAL to speedily overcome the prolonged impasse and, in the shortest possible time, successfully wind up the negotiations -- which even then had already lasted 10 years -- by concluding a comprehensive agreement. The highest representatives of the socialist countries -- the member-states of the Warsaw Pact -- at the same time unequivocally expressed their stance on these disarmament negotiations when they emphasized that they are "again expressing themselves in favor of the reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and consider achieving progress at the Vienna negotiations, which have been going on for a number of years already, to be particularly urgent." They also gave the assurance "on their part they will do their utmost to help this."

New Approach

It is not the practice of the socialist countries to convey to the world public political declarations that are not supported by concrete deeds, a matter that can also be documented concerning their further approach in Vienna. Immediately, namely in February 1983, they concretized the conclusions from the Prague Political Declaration on that forum in the form of a package of new proposals which included a radically new and practical approach to removing the greatest obstacle which has been blocking the Vienna negotiations for years -- the so-called numerical barriers and the concrete scheme for achieving the agreed objective of the negotiations in accordance with the mandate of the Vienna negotiations.

The new approach is the proposal to avoid useless dispute about the two sides' beginning troop force levels in the region -- a dispute that was started and artificially nurtured by the NATO side -- and instead CONCENTRATE ON THE "FINAL" FORCE LEVEL. This would be achieved following the reduction of troops and armaments up to agreed and collective ceilings -- that is, 900,000 troops for each side, of which 700,000 would be ground troops and 200,000 air force personnel.

At the same time each side would itself determine the type of cuts it needs to reach this parity of troops on a lower level. Regarding the reduction process, the socialist countries proposed carrying out 3 steps. AS THE FIRST AND SYMBOLIC STEP, to reduce a part of the USSR and U.S. troops on the basis of mutual example.

AS THE SECOND STEP, TO FREEZE THE EXISTING LEVEL OF ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS OF ALL DIRECT PARTICIPANTS IN THE NEGOTIATIONS (the CSSR, the GDR, the PPR and the USSR on the side of the Warsaw Pact, and Belgium, Canada, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the FRG, the United States, and Great Britain on the NATO side) on the basis of the political pledges of the parties. AND AS THE THIRD STEP, TO CONCLUDE A COMPREHENSIVE AGREEMENT ON A SUBSTANTIAL REDUCTION IN ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS TO EQUAL THE AFOREMENTIONED AGREED COLLECTIVE LEVELS.

Shortly afterwards, in June 1983, the head of the CSSR delegation submitted on behalf of the Warsaw Pact states a homogenous and comprehensive text of the draft of an Agreement on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Armaments and the Accompanying Measures in Central Europe. In the months that followed, representatives of the socialist countries patiently explained the individual parts of the complex of their proposals and further developed some parts of these far-reaching initiatives.

NATO'S ANSWER, despite the fact that it was long in coming and was depicted as the "initiative of the West of 19 April 1984" WAS NEITHER CONSTRUCTIVE NOR COMMENSURATE. The seemingly modified approach preserved to its full extent the data issue, and thus the absurd concept of asymmetric reduction, on the basis of which the Warsaw Pact states would have to reduce to a substantially greater extent than the NATO states, a matter that would obviously lead to gaining unilateral military advantages and to reducing the safety of the socialist countries. That proposal did not resolve a single one of the key issues of the negotiations; it did not draw closer but instead deepened the differences between the sides' positions on a number of aspects. The proposal thus left the negotiations in the same blind alley in which the actions of the West earlier placed them. Therefore, the socialist countries called on Western participants to fundamentally reassess their nonconstructive stance.

Concentrating on Issues Where the Positions of the Sides Are Closest

In assessing the situation in negotiations at the end of last year, the socialist countries arrived at the conclusion that, if further negotiations were to be business-like and productive, IT WOULD BE USEFUL TO CONCENTRATE ON THOSE SPHERES IN WHICH THE

POSITIONS OF THE SIDES ARE CLOSEST AND THUS WHERE CONCRETE AGREEMENTS COULD BE REACHED, agreements that would at last make it possible to begin the process of really [realne] reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe. Led by the permanent endeavor to halt the arms race, and with the intention of giving the Vienna disarmament negotiations an additional impetus, they decided to submit a new constructive proposal, which is a logical extension of their package proposals of 1983 and which is built precisely on spheres in which the relatively greatest degree of understanding had been reached. As can be seen from the very title of the submitted document, this involves initial reduction of a part of the USSR and U.S. ground forces and a subsequent freeze on the troops and armaments of the Warsaw Pact member-states and NATO stationed in central Europe.

In these spheres many issues were elaborated, something which creates a good opportunity for achieving the first concrete agreement that could be implemented in a short time and without necessary delays.

THE PROPOSAL ENVISIONS A CONTRACTUAL-LEGAL OBLIGATION TO REDUCE, WITHIN 1 YEAR AFTER THE AGREEMENT BECOMES EFFECTIVE, USSR AND U.S. GROUND FORCES IN CENTRAL EUROPE BY 20,000 AND 13,000 MEN RESPECTIVELY, by combat units, together with their weapons and combat equipment, to involve up to 10 percent of individual military personnel.

The proposal proceeds from the two sides' agreement that the process of reducing and restricting armed forces in central Europe should be started only by the USSR and the United States, that this initial reduction should be concluded within a year, and that the manner of the reduction will be identical for the USSR and the United States. The wish of the Western participants concerning the ratio of combat units and individuals to the number of troops reduced (90 percent and 10 percent) was respected.

The proposals also retain the existing mutual accord that the USSR AND U.S. TROOPS SO REDUCED WILL BE TRANSFERRED TO THEIR OWN TERRITORIES AND DEPLOYED IN THEIR NEW LOCATIONS IN SUCH A WAY AS NOT TO THREATEN THE SECURITY OF ANY OF THE STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE NEGOTIATIONS, including participants having a special status -- the so-called flank states neighboring on the central European region (the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Socialist Republic of Romania, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Greece, and Turkey).

The proposal further envisages that, after conclusion of the initial reduction, the signatories of the agreement will pledge -- on a collective and national basis -- NOT TO INCREASE THE LEVEL OF THEIR ARMED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE FOR 2 YEARS. Also here it proceeds from the two sides' fundamental agreement on the idea of a freeze, while taking into account in many respects the stances of the Western participants in the negotiations, above all the contractual-legal expression of the pledge for a freeze, and determining a concrete length of time for validity of the pledge.

The proposal contains concrete measures to ensure fulfillment of the agreement. The measures COUNT ON THE USE OF NATIONAL TECHNICAL MEANS OF VERIFICATION, ON THE EXCHANGE OF APPROPRIATE INFORMATION, AND ON THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THREE TO FIVE CONTROL STATIONS ON EACH SIDE at the points through which withdrawal of the Soviet and American troops from central Europe will be carried out.

Switching to Practical Steps

One of the extremely important stipulations of the new proposal is the side's contractual-legal pledge to continue negotiations about a further, more extensive reduction of armed forces and armaments with the objective of achieving an equal collective level of armed forces of 900,000 each of which 700,000 on each side would be ground troops.

It is only understandable that the proposal presupposes the reduction of a part the USSR and U.S. ground forces together with their weapons and combat equipment, as well as a freeze not only on armed forces, but also weapons because only such a course would lead to a genuine reduction in the level of military confrontation.

There is no doubt that the new proposal of the socialist countries is constructive, flexible, shows willingness to compromise, and can be easily realized. It expands the spheres of achieved mucual understanding and, in the interests of facilitating the achievement of an agreement, although limited for the time being, does not contain some controversial problems that will of course have to be resolved within the framework of the future comprehensive agreement.

The main advantage of the proposal is that it PAVES THE WAY FOR A REAL REDUCTION OF AMRED FORCES AND ARMAMENTS IN CENTRAL EUROPE FIRST ON THE BASIS OF CONCRETE AND TANGIBLE RESULTS. The view of the socialist countries is namely that it is time to end theoretical discussions and now switch to practical disarmament steps. It is from this view that the Warsaw Pact member-states proceed in submitting their new draft, which is based on the principle of equality and equal security for both sides and which is open to pragmatic debate. It now depends on whether the response of the West will be constructive. The nature of the NATO states' response will be the test of their political will to begin reducing the disproportionate concentration of troops and armaments in central Europe -- this neuralgic part of Europe, where the two strongest military-political groupings are facing each other and where the largest military potential in the world is concentrated.

Conclusion and implementation of such an agreement would have immense political and military importance. It would have a positive influence on the atmosphere of further work at the Vienna negotiations, it would demonstrate in practice the willingness of all participating parties to truly reduce the level of military confrontation, and it would contribute to stabilization of the military-political situation in Europe. It would yield the first practical experience in troop, reduction application of the appropriate verification measures, and the functioning of the freeze. Last, but not least, it would increase trust among the states and nations of Europe and create favorable prerequisites for achievement of the final objective of the negotiations, which is to substantially reduce armed forces and armament in central Europe and achieve parity on a lower level.

Such a result would have exceptional significance in this year -- the 40th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist coalition in the most pernicious war in the history of mankind.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES CEAUSESCU ON REELECTION

AU031017 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu:

On behalf of the people of the CSSR and on my own behalf, I wholeheartedly congratulate you on the occasion of your reelection as president of the SR of Romania.

Your reelection to this high state office is a manifestation of the Romanian people's trust in the Communist Party, and the appreciation of your personal contribution to building socialism in your country.

Please accept our sincere wishes for much health and great successes in the future activity of responsibility you are carrying out for the flourishing of your homeland and the happiness of the Romanian people.

Permit me to express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries and people will further strengthen and develop, based on the principles of socialist internationalism.

Gustav Husak, CSSR president

CPCZ DELEGATION ARRIVES FOR KOSICE CELEBRATIONS

LD041206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 0800 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation representing the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR National Front Central Committee, the federal government, and other parties, headed by Lubomir Strougal, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and federal premier, has arrived in Kosice for the celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the promulgation of the Kosice Government Program.

The delegation further comprises: presidium members of the CPCZ Central Committee Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Ladislav Adamec, deputy Czech premier; Tomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; Vratislav Vajnar, federal minister of the interior; Jan Pirc, chief secretary of the CPSL East Slovak Regional Committee; Bohuslav Kucera, chairman of the Czechoslovak Socialist Party; Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party; Michal Zakovic, chairman of the Freedom Party; and Josef Simuth, chairman of the Slovak Revival Party.

The members of the delegation were met at the festively decorated airport by representatives of party and state organs of the Slovak SR and East Slovak region, and received bouquets from young pioneers. Following the Czechoslovak national anthem, Lubomir Strougal, accompanied by Lieutenant General Josef Hrebik, commander of the Eastern Military District, carried out an inspection of an honorary military unit.

Also taking part in the celebrations in Kosice is a delegation of the Central Committee of the CPSL, the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic, the Slovak National Council and the Slovak government, headed by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The delegation includes Viliam Algovic, presidium member of the CPSL Central Committee, chairman of the Slovak National Council; presidium members of the CPSL Central Committee Jan Janik, secretary of the Party Central Committee, and Miroslav Valek, Slovak minister of culture; and other representatives.

NATIONAL INCOME RISES 4 PERCENT IN FIRST QUARTER

LD042013 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, 4 Apr (ADN) -- Provisional statistics show that the GDR national income rose 4 percent during the first quarter of 1985. The overall plan targets in industry, the construction industry, and agriculture were also met and partly exceeded in March. The population was supplied steadily with food and industrial goods.

By the end of March the plan lead in the production of raw lignite rose by 6.5 million metric tons, screened coal by 850 metric kilo-tons and in brequette production to 182 metric kilo-tons. Additional energy sources amounting to 10 million metric tons of lignite were used in the national economy during the first quarter. In the area of the industrial ministries net production rose 7.4 percent compared with the first quarter of the previous year. The plan was fulfilled at 101.5 percent. Productivity rose 6.8 percent. In spite of additional expenditure due to the winter, costs per M100 of industrial goods fell 1.5 percent compared with 1984. Industrial goods production rose 4.3 percent. The plan lead amounts to M1 billion.

In the production of consumer goods for the population the national economy met the plan at 101.9 percent. The growth amounts to 4 percent. Retail trade turnover rose 3 percent.

By the end of March, 49,125 homes were newly built or modernized. This made it possible to improve living conditions for 147,000 citizens in the first quarter. In Berlin, 5,410 homes were completed. Net production in the construction industry rose 8.7 percent and productivity also rose 8.7 percent.

In agriculture the plan for animal produces sales to the state was exceeded. Sales of slaughter cattle rose 8.1 percent and milk 2.6 percent compared with 1984. The plan objectives in the food industry for net production and in forestry for raw timber were exceeded. By the end of March more than one-third of the scheduled acreage had been sown with spring corn.

In the individual industries the following growth rates of net production and productivity per working day were achieved during the first quarter:

	Net Production	Productivity
	percent	
Coal and power	2.3	0.3
Ore mining, metallurgy, and potash	10.9	10.3
Chemical industry	7.1	6.7
Electrical engineering/electronics	13.3	12.1
Heavy engineering and plant construction	8.5	8.4
Machine tool and processing machinery construction	10.4	10.3
General and agricultural engineering and vehicle construction	12.6	11.2
Light industry	9.1	9.9
Glass and ceramics industry	10.2	9.9
Area controlled industry and foodstuffs industry	10.2	9.4
Geology	9.9	5.1

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ROMANIAN COUNTERPART

AU022359 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30-31 Mar 85 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu who on 29 March was unanimously reelected president of the SR of Romania by the Grand National Assembly:

Esteemed Comrade Ceausescu:

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and the GDR State Council and on my own behalf I convey to you most cordial greetings and most sincere congratulations on the occasion of your reelection to the high office of President of the SR of Romania.

Permit me to express anew my firm conviction that the close cooperation and the fraternal relations between the SED and the RCP, the GDR and the SR of Romania will continue to substantially develop and deepen in all sectors of social life, in the interest of strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace, to the benefit and advantage of our peoples.

I wish you, dear Comrade Ceausescu, from the bottom of my heart continuing success, creative energy, good health and personal well-being in your responsible work.

Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, has also sent a congratulatory telegram to Constantin Dascalescu, who was reelected prime minister of the SR of Romania.

40TH LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY CEREMONIES REPORTED

Kallai Opens Ceremonies

LD041318 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Speech by Gyula Kallai, chairman of the PPF National Council, at a festive ceremony held at Budapest Opera House on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary -- live]

[Text] Esteemed festive meeting, dear lady comrades, dear comrades, our esteemed foreign friends: On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, the National Council of the PPF, and the Presidium of the Soviet-Hungarian Friendship Society, I greet with sincere respect the participants in the festive commemoration being held on the 40th anniversary of our liberation.

On behalf of all of us, I greet Comrade Janos Kadar, our party's general secretary [applause], Comrade Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council [applause], and Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. [applause] I greet the members of the MSZMP Central Committee; the Politburo; the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; the National Assembly and government; officials and representatives of the social organizations and movements; plants and institutions; outstanding personalities of public life, science, literature and arts; top workers who have been decorated on the occasion of the anniversary; veterans and young people; and representatives and members of the diplomatic services.

I greet with respect the delegations of the European socialist countries that have come to our country for our festivity; the Soviet party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Vasiliy Vasilyevich Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium [applause]; the Bulgarian party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee [applause]; the CSSR party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Josef Korcak, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy chairman of the federal government, and chairman of the government of the Czech Socialist Republic [applause]; the Yugoslav party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Miljan Radovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium [applause]; the Polish party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee [applause]; the party and government delegation of the GDR, headed by Comrade Werner Felfe, member of the SED Politburo, secretary of the Central Committee, and member of the State Council of the GDR [applause]; the Romanian party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the State Council. [applause]

Esteemed festive audience, we have arrived at the most significant anniversary of our country's history. Forty years ago, on 4 April 1945, the victorius Soviet Red Army, in cooperation with the troops of the states allied with it, cleared the territory of Hungary of the last fascist forces. With this it became possible for our people, who had suffered much, to finally breathe freely, and to set off rapidly on the path of social advance.

Four April is not just the day of our liberation, not just the day we regained our national independence, but is also that of our national rebirth.

The creative force of the people, suppressed over centuries from the smallest villages to the country's capital, broke to the surface with elemental force. After our suppressed wars of independence and revolutions, for the first time the people, this time irrevocably, took the management of their fate into their hands. It is thanks to this that 1045 A.D. did not remain an historical distortion.

In Europe, which was lying in flames and ruins, and which was full of pain and human tragedy, the Hungarian people were able to take advantage of freedom and bore witness to the state's great wisdom and capability. They had the strength to progress along a path, along which they were able to build a new homeland, home, and future for their own and future generations.

Dear comrades, on the anniversary of our national rebirth, we can look proudly at the past 40 years. We think with gratitude and with feelings of fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR, whose liberating fight returned to us our national independence and freedom. Our people dedicate this day as the holiday of indissoluble Soviet-Hungarian friendship. We can proudly establish that we have met our pledge made in the first moments of the birth of our freedom. The past 40 years have raised our country to a height that has created true esteem for our people and our country everywhere.

On the occasion of the anniversary, we remember with respect those who, 40 years ago, set off with revolutionary faith and enthusiasm with hope and a wish to act as never before to establish a new state and social order in the place of ruins. We also remember with respect the generations who, following the example of their predecessors and in spite of the faults and difficulties, progressed and continue to progress with unbroken faith on the path of socialism and peace and friendship between the peoples.

Dear comrades, I declare the festive session open. [applause]

Losonczi Speech

LD041352 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Speech by Pal Losonczi, MSZMP Politburo member and Presidential Council president, at a festive ceremony held at the Budapest Opera House on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Hungary -- live]

[Text] On the eve of our greatest national festival, our history's changes of destiny have acquired an increased significance. Four April 1945 embodies the thousand years of the Hungarian people's struggle for independence, their aspiration for freedom, and the national will which until then had been unable to achieve victory. The day we commemorate today amalgamates the Hungarian people's 1,000-year-old endeavor for prosperity, progress, and democracy. On 4 April 1945 our country was liberated by the Soviet Army.

By the annihilating defeat inflicted on fascism, liberation swung our country out of the historic nadir where it had been cast by the nation-wasting policy of the counter-revolutionary regime. The people cannot be made responsible for the crimes of the ruling classes. The Hungarian people showed what they really desired in 1918-19, when, by their own decision, with their own strength, they fought for their revolution amid external threats.

The Hungarian Republic of Councils was defeated by an external force -- the armed intervention of international imperialism. The Horthyist counterrevolutionary regime, which came to power with the help of outside forces, annihilated the achievements of the Republic of Councils; for a quarter of a century thereafter it mercilessly crushed every progressive endeavor.

The best of the Hungarian people did not allow the traditions of the centuries-old struggle for national independence and social progress to sink into oblivion even in the difficult times. The memory of Dozsa, Rakoczy, Kossuth, and the internationalist spirit of the Republic of Councils kept alive the struggle of the Communists, forced underground, and of other progressive forces, for over 25 years. Several hundred thousand dead, a capital laid in ruins, a devastated and ransacked economy -- everyone fought against the nationwasting policy which brought immeasurable suffering and ruin upon our country. The material damage was worth nearly 4 years of national income. One cannot list the countless national and personal losses which were suffered by our people.

We were liberated from the yoke of the antipeople regime, from the Hitlerite occupation, and from the terrors of the swastika rule as a consequence of the victorious struggle against fascism. The first words of thanks should go to the Soviet people. With undying gratitude, with the friendship that has evolved in the course of our cooperation over many decades, in the spirit of international solidarity, we remember the role of the USSR in the creation of our national independence, our independent statehood, in helping our development.

We guard with reverence the memory of the Soviet heroes who sacrificed their lives for the freedom of our people. We also think with respect of the Bulgarian, Yugoslav, and Romanian soldiers who, fighting on the side of the Soviet Army, helped liberate our country and, together with them, the sons of the countries of the antifascist coalition, including British and U.S. soldiers, who helped overthrow German fascism.

We remember with pride the Hungarian heroes fighting in the ranks of the antifascists, the liberators, who fought here at home or on the battlefields of other European countries against fascism.

We think with pain of those for whom the liberation could no longer bring freedom, who became the victims of the fascist genocide, and those who lost their lives as the frontline fighters in a senseless and unjust war. There were Hungarian heroes who knowingly confronted fascism and war, who with their lives and deaths set an everlasting example; and there were hundreds of thousands of our compatriots who, as the conscripted soldiers of the Horthy Army, met their deaths without ever having recognized the historic trap into which the antipeople regime had swept them. Their senseless and pointless ruin, their fate, even after 40 years, serve as a lesson to us.

Dear comrades, our friends, the bigger part of the country was still in the hands of the German occupiers and their Hungarian henchmen when, in the liberated part of the country, in the towns and villages recovering from the war, the restoration of order, the reorganization of life, and formation of the new, democratic, self-governing organs were beginning.

In October 1944, in Szeged, the Communist Party unfurled its banner; the democratic parties and their first alliance, the Hungarian National Independence Front, were established, which inscribed upon their banner the country's liberation from fascist oppression and democratic rebirth.

In Debrecen, barely 3 months ago, we recalled that 40 years ago the Provisional National Assembly was formed. It laid the foundations of the new Hungarian state and declared war on Hitlerite Germany. The Provisional National Government was established, and as one of its first measures it proclaimed redistribution of the big estates and the peasantry's acquisition of land. With this the new conquest of Hungary began.

The path our people have trodden in the past 40 years proves that the liberation was a new historic change of destiny which opened the way for the democratic transformation of Hungarian society.

In 1944-45 our people arrived at a crossroads, and they chose the right road when, after the power of the former ruling classes was broken, they took management of their destiny into their own hands. They broke with the foreign policy of their former lords, with the chauvinism that incites hatred between peoples, and formed and alliance with the world's progressive powers.

It is thus that the foundations were created for true friendship and cooperation with the neighboring countries that had taken the same path. Since then our relations have been developed on the basis of our common principles and the identity of our fundamental interests and objectives. In the past 4 decades we have always been able to count on the help of the USSR, of our allies. This has been the basis of our development, but we have had to solve, and still must solve our own problems.

Only the efforts of our people were able to create new life in a county burdened with ruins and feudal remains. Only by building on the support and active participation of the masses were we able to lay the foundations of the new Hungarian state.

Dear comrades, our dear friends, a festival is always a time of reckoning, the moment when we confront the past and the future. Forty years is a short time in the working life of man, in the life of a people, but measured by our achievements, by the size of the trodden path, it has been a historic epoch. This path has not been easy and neither has it been unbroken, such as we imagined it might be in the first joy of our newly-acquired freedom. But the results of the last 4 decades speak for themselves; we have basically transformed our domestic conditions, our society.

In the course of building a new socialist society our people have trod a path which we may rightly consider to represent the biggest change in our national history. We may say, without being immodest, that our results are not only respected by our friends but have also been recognized by those who oppose us. The reconstruction took place with unparalleled speed and the new order was created from ruins.

In a few years, the people's democratic system has made up for the backwardness of centuries. The leading force of the tranformation was the Hungarian Communist Party, which, after a quarter century underground, took a stand with vigor, aware of its national responsibility, with a determined program and organized the masses' struggle for land; for the nationalization of factories, mines and banks; for ousting from power the representatives of the former ruling classes; and for social transformation. The successes of the people's democratic transformation were achieved by the party, together with its allies, by building on the wide support of the forces of the people, of the nation. Thanks to all this, 3 decades after the liberation, for the second time since 1919, the working class was victorious and came to power, the dicatorship of the proletariat came into being, and our country stepped onto the path of socialist development.

The sectarian and dogmatic mistakes that prevailed in the leadership of the Hungarian Workers' Party broke the initial progress in the building of socialism. These mistakes led to serious political deviations, to pushing aside the majority of former allies, to breaches of the law and, in the final analaysis, to the deterioration of relations between the Communist Party and the masses and to a weakening of the trust placed in the party. A situation was created which threatened not only the result we had achieved thus far, but also the fundamentals of the socialist system. When the people's power became threatened, the USSR again proved with deeds that it stood on the side of the revolutionary forces representing the interests of the Hungarian working class and provided internationalist assistance to defeat the counterrevolutionary forces and prevent the civil war threatening the country.

The MSZMP drew conclusions from this. It broke with the earlier deviations and returned to the Leninist road.

It realizes in its policy the universal laws of socialist development and makes a long-term assessment of domestic peculiarities and realities. The MSZMP announced a political program that made it possible to unify the people in order to restore legality, consolidation, and a socialist-directed renewal. Nothing can better prove the irreversibility of our revolutionary achievements and the trust of our people in socialism than the fact that only a few years after the tragic events of 1956, we successfully carried out the socialist reorganization of agriculture. This is of historical significance. As a result of this, in the following decades Hungary has become an industrial country with advanced agriculture and has acquired an international reputation.

Due to the modernization of economic management, which has been carried out in several stages and which is currently being implemented, we have achieved significant advances in increasing the productive capacity and efficiency of the economy. We are widening and developing socialist democracy, which is a substantive feature of our social order. Unfolding the creative energies of society has brought qualitative changes to the living standards of the masses. As a result of all this, today the power of the working class and the working people is solid, the internal political situation of the country is balanced, and our people's economy can continue its development.

The policy of our party, which serves the further rise of our people, is based on the creative application of Marxism-Leninism and on taking into account the domestic situation. The experiences of the USSR and the fraternal parties of countries following a socialist order of development provide a great help for our people in building socialism and for finding special solutions to the tasks of building a socialist society in Hungary. Our achievements are the result of the work of our entire people, and the whole of Hungarian society, which agrees on the main socialist goals and which is in real unity, unity which, however, needs to be renewed daily and which must be forged into a national unity.

Every man of goodwill and honesty can participate in the common work for the cause of the nation, for the future of our people, and in the building of a socialist homeland. Our society is a society of work; A person's individual prosperity depends on the degree to which he shares in common work and efforts. We announced more than 25 years ago, and we have retained this principle, that in our society, with the exception of party functionary posts, every position can be filled by nonparty members. We have been ready, as we are today, regardless of ideological differences, to cooperate with anyone who respects the social achievements of our people and is willing to do his share in the common efforts and the realization of our socialist goals. We have regulated, on the basis of this principle, our relations and contacts with the church, and this relationship has, to our mutual satisfaction, withstood the test of decades. We have endeavored to create conditions in which every honest and working person considers Hungary his home.

National unity, the support of the masses, the renewing and widening alliance policy is a main strength of our system. The decisive majority of workers, belonging to various generations -- agricultural workers, members of the intelligentsia, and citizens working in all aspects of life -- agree with the main objectives of our party's policies and contribute with deeds to its realization.

Dear comrades, our dear friends, the policy of the MSZMP is characterized by the responsible assessment of realities and by openness. We have uncovered, and are still uncovering, the difficulties and worries of development. We view our fellow patriots as men who feel responsible for the fate of the nation, who know the situation facing the country, and who are ready to improve it when we share our worries with them. We do not hide the fact that we have passed through some difficult years and are not yet over this period of difficulty.

We can, however, say that despite the increasingly difficult situation, we have maintained the balance of our peoples economy and our political stability. It is our difficult task, the fulfillment of which cannot be delayed any further, to shape the structure of our people's economy according to the requirements of intensive development.

We must more quickly and better adjust to changes in the world economy, and our historical backwardness compared to the economically and technically more advanced countries must be reduced. Our political institutional system must be further developed, as must the democracy of our social life.

In the realization of our alliance policy we consider effective operation of the institutions of socialist democracy to be fundamental. We give incentives for social initiatives that further the objectives of our policy and for enlargement of the number of self-initiating forms of community action. Our tasks today are not easy, but neither are they impossible. We have experienced more difficult times, and in our problems we are not alone. We have allies and, first and foremost, there is strength and readiness in our people for joint thinking and action. We have faith in our future, enough to enable us to continue along the road on which we have started. The social, economic and cultural results of the past years give justified self-confidence for this. Thus we have something on which we can build in preparing for fulfillment of the tasks facing us. It was in this spirit in which the 13th MSZMP Congress ended its work a few days ago.

The meeting confirmed the main political line of the party, which has been followed for almost 3 decades; assessed the results of the work of our people; and adopted a forward-looking political, economic, social and cultural resolution. We can say that our people, according to their justified expectations, possess a program for the next 5 years on the basis of which we can certainly hope for further advancement in building socialism. We are endeavoring, through the maintenance and expansion of our most important achievements and social values, to lay the foundation for more vigorous development of the people'es economy and the development of socialist democracy. This program has been prepared, based on trust toward the party and on wide-ranging social cooperation for -- after all, it will be realized only by common work -- the joint effort of party and non-party members and, if necessary, by their joint sacrifices.

We can achieve, through a significant improvement in production efficiency, the material interests of the working collectives and the goal-oriented work of the directing organs and leaders, according to our intentions, so living standards will rise in the Seventh 5-Year Plan in a way that can be felt by all segments of society. The congress has done its duty. It took a position on fundamental questions. The MSZMP now asks for support for the fulfillment of these objectives from every person who loves his homeland, from all our people. The election manifesto of the PPF is being prepared for the forthcoming National Assembly and Council membership elections in which we will, first and foremost, vote for our socialist social program and for udnertaking our remaining tasks.

Dear comrades, our dear friends: the 40th anniversary of our liberation reminds us also of the meaning of war. The people do not forget. The peoples of Europe have not forgotten World War II, the Holocaust, the horrors, and they have not forgotten their dead ones. They have the power to prevent a newer catastrophe which now threatens all mankind. We, together with our allies, believe in cooperation between states with different social systems, in peace and in negotiations. We consider peace to be the most important issue of mankind. We believe that the strength of the community of socialist countries; the desire for peace of peoples, which has been expressed often and unambiguously; the peace movement; and the efforts of politicians in capitalist countries who take realities into account can restrain those imperialist forces and groups who are interested in continuing the arms race and in worsening the international situation.

A worsening of the international atmosphere is not irreversible. The disarmament negotiations between representatives of the USSR and the United States prove that there are promising signs indicating the possibility of moving out of the deadlock. Those forces which began the process of detente and made the Helsinki agreement possible are present in today's world. Hungary, as a member of the Warsaw Pact, feels responsible for doing everthing it can to maintain peace and promote normal relations between states.

The foreign policy of the Hungarian People's Republic rests on principled bases. Our country is a firm member of the community of socialist countries. The main goal of our foreign policy is to contribute to the universal cause of peace and social progress, and through this to create favorable conditions for socialist building work.

The basic buttress of our entire international activity is our firm and indissoluble alliance with the socialist countries, primarily the USSR. The international esteem and good name of our country, the Hungarian People's Republic has grown in, through, and with an awareness of this. This esteem, this recognition is a result of the openness and consistency of our policy and our sober endeavors, which take account of realities. However, this recognition is primarily for the results produced with the work of our people.

It cannot be denied that even our rivals recognize the principled character and consistency of our foreign policy. Our people have become an esteemed member of the family of nations; our country has risen out of its previous isolation by basing its international activity on friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries, with the USSR.

Now, on our liberation holiday, we emphatically speak about the great significance for us of Hungarian-Soviet friendship, which in the past decades has become a strong, lasting, successful, multifaceted, rich relationship linking our peoples. The USSR is now, and will be in the future, too, the most secure international buttress for our country's independence, our socialist construction work.

We watch with solidarity and sympathy the progressive movements of the world, of the developing countries and their struggles conducted for the freedom and independence of their peoples, and we help them as much as we can. We support the fight of the democratic, progressive forces being conducted against the dictatorial, racist regimes.

In the spirit of the principles of peaceful coexistence, we also shape our relations with countries on different social systems on the basis of equality, mutual advantages, and consideration of joint interests. We are ready to conduct a dialogue and cooperate with every social and political force which acts in defense of peace and in the interests of preservation of the achievements of detente, world peace, and furthering the process of detente.

Dear comrades, in the 4 decades that have elapsed since liberation we have achieved significant results; we can be deservedly proud of them. Aware of this, we rightly can be confident that we will be able to tackle the complex and new tasks facing us. We shall have the strength to preserve our achievements and progress forward.

This hope is primarily confirmed by the national unity on which we have so far relied in realizing our socialist goals. Now we need to mobilize the membership of our party, our people, every creative energy, and every citizen of our country, in order to realize our national program.

On the anniversary of our liberation, let us pay our respects to all those who took part in the struggle which opened new historical perspectives for our people. Let us bow our heads in front of the liberating heroes, the patriots who stood their ground in battle and in the tribulations of history, who sacrificed their lives, and those who make their marks in peaceful building work alike. Let us be worthy of their memory, their accomplishments, their revolutionary ideals. With socialist national unity, with creating force let us give the best of our knowledge and strength for realization of our goals, for the prosperity of our people, for the progress of our country. [applause]

Kuznetsov Speech

LD042034 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 4 Apr 85 p 3

[Speech by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, head of a USSR party and state delegation to the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation, at a ceremony held 4 April at the Budapest Opera House]

[Text] Dear comrades, our friends: First, I would like to give heartfelt thanks to the MSZMP Central Committee, to the Presidential Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, for the Soviet party and government delegation's invitation to the festivities greeting the 40th anniversary of Hungary's liberation from fascism, for the opportunity of my being able to speak to you, esteemed comrades.

Permit me to convey to the participants in the festive ceremony and to every Hungarian worker the fervent greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and of the entire Soviet people on the occasion of this great and joyful event.

Four decades ago, the Soviet Army, as a result of its victorious advance, drove the fascist occupiers and their henchmen from Hungarian land. A new era began in the history of Hungary. Gaining national independence and freedom, the Hungarian people, during their persevering fight against internal and international reaction, chose the path of socialist development and have adhered to this historical choice.

With the guidance of the communist party, the Hungarian people carried out a radical political and socioeconomic transformation; they achieved great results in building a socialist society. The desires of the most outstanding representatives of the Hungarian nation and the revolutionary ideals of the 1919 Hungarian Republic of Councils became reality and were fulfilled.

The journey made by Hungary in the past decades presents to us a convincing picture of the results which the working class, the cooperative peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia achieved in the socialist economy, in culture, in science, and in creating prosperity for the people.

The achievements are the results of the self-sacrificing work of the talented Hungarian people, of the enormous efforts of their fighting vanguard, the MSZMP; they are successes that have been led by Comrade Janos Kadar, the outstanding leader of the Hungarian communists, the important personality of the international communist and workers' movement, the general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. [applause]

Today on this festive day, the Soviet people and our friends and allies throughout the world share of the rightful pride of the Hungarian workers.

We wish you, dear comrades, further magnificent results in building socialism. I should like to give thanks for the warm words and good wishes spoken here and addressed to our party and state, to the entire Soviet people. The 13th MSZMP Congress held recently determined further perspectives for the country's advance toward developed socialism. It also resolutely took a stance in favor of strengthening the fruitful cooperation conducted with the USSR and with the other fraternal socialist countries. We wish success to you, our friends, in fulfilling the designated tasks.

I would like to speak about the fact that the further deepening of cooperation with the countries of the socialist community and the multifaceted strengthening of friendship are factors of primary importance in the foreign policy of the USSR. As Comrade Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has emphasized: Our party, faithful to the principles of socialist internationalism, will do everything possible in the future as well to expand the cooperation of the fraternal countries and strengthen their international positions.

The experiences of the past 40 years provide support for Soviet-Hungarian cooperation, for the effectiveness of our firm, invincible fraternal alliance. The well-tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian socialist internationalism have been consistnetly realized in our relations. The relations based on the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid encompass practically every sphere of political, economic and intellectual life in both countries. This includes mutual exchange of the experiences of party and state work, which helps us make faster progress and more successfully solve the problems presented by life. This includes fruitful, ever closer cooperation in the economic sphere. This is reflected in the long-term program between the USSR and the Hungarian People's Republic for economic and scientific-technological cooperation up to the year 2000.

In essence, joint construction of the roads leading to the 21st century is already under way. The qualitative development of Soviet-Hungarian economic cooperation, raising it to a higher level, is closely linked to implementation of the resolutions approved at the high-level economic discussions of the CEMA member states.

Summit meetings make an especially significant contribution to strengthening the unity, cohesion, and cooperation between our fraternal parties. The agreements reached at these meetings determine the main direction for further development and deepening of cooperation and serve as the pivot for uniting our efforts to confront the tasks facing our countries.

The peoples of the USSR, Hungary other socialist countries, and progressive humanity as a whole will soon commemorate the 40th anniversary of the great victory over Hitlerite fascism and the conclusion of World War II. The road leading to victory was an arduous one and it was particularly arduous for our people; after all, in Hungary alone 140,000 Soviet soldiers sacrificed their lives. We bow our heads to their heroism, to the memory of Hungary's patriots, to the memory of all those who fell in the fight waged for the freedom and happiness of the peoples.

For the USSR the last war was a just war, a war of liberation. Our people and their Armed Forces, led by the Communist Party, annihilated the enemy, broke the backbone of the fascist military machine, and defended the freedom of their socialist homeland, its independence, and the cause of the October Revolution.

The Soviet victory in the Great Patriotic War at the same time revealed the advantages of socialism and strengthened the tremendous vitality of Marxist-Leninist ideology. The smashing of Hitlerism exerted a great influence on the world's development as well.

Favorable circumstances arose for the struggle waged by the working masses for their social and national liberation. The socialist world system came about and is developing successfully; in the international sphere links have strengthened, free from exploitation and national oppression, and built on new principles.

The socialist community is, in our time, the most influential political factor in the world. It is the main bulwark of the forces of peace and progress. The fact that our peoples have been living under a peaceful sky for almost 40 years now is primarily the achievement of the socialist community; one can say this is the socialist community's historic achievement. The active cooperation of the fraternal countries within the framework of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, their cohesion and unity, and the close coordination of their actions in the international and other spheres multiply the strength and authority of the socialist world system. This is of special significance in the present international situation, which has sharply deteriorated as a result of the adventurist militaristic policy of the ruling circles of the United States and its NATO allies. They are cultivating dangerous breeding grounds for conflicts everywhere in the world, have launched an arms race on an unprecedented scale on earth, and are now trying to expand it into space as well.

The revanchist forces are once again raising their heads. High-ranking people in the West, including in the United States, are playing into their hands by trying to besmirch the Yalta and Potsdam agreements, thereby encroaching on the solid and unshakable mainstays of the postwar settlement in Europe, and not in Europe only. The imperialists do not conceal their plans aimed at achieving military superiority in order to force their will on the USSR, on the other countries of the socialist community, and on mankind as a whole. They have proclaimed a crusade against socialism as a social system.

All these plans and all the concepts of a so-called frontal attack on socialism or of taking a differentiated approach to its individual components are doomed to failure. The socialist community is firmly obstructing the underhanded designs of the imperialist and reactionary forces.

The Warsaw Treaty is reliably protecting the peaceful life and constructive endeavors of the countries of the socialist community. For 30 years now it has served to preserve our security, the joint designing and implementation of our shared peace-loving foreign policy, and the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth.

Under these conditions, when the aggressive imperialist NATO bloc is persistently increasing international tensions, our joint duty is to strengthen further the unity and cohesion of the fraternal alliance of socialist states. The fact that all the participants in the Warsaw Treaty have taken a stand in favor of extending its term has become an important factor in line with that lofty goal.

The victory over fascism teaches lessons whose validity is eternal. The most important of these is that war must be combated before it begins, up to the last moment. The USSR together with the fraternal socialist countries, consistently stands for curbing the arms race, preventing the militarization of space, and preventing a nuclear catastrophe. The collective efforts of our states, which are manifested in the concrete peace initiatives put forward in recent years, are aimed at fulfilling these major tasks of the present day.

The coordinated peace policy of the countries of the socialist community is expressed consistently and convincingly in the principled line guiding our country in the new Soviet-American negotiations on the entire complex of nuclear and space weapons in Geneva. The Soviet approach, just as in the past, takes into account the security interests of our friends and allies.

The USSR came to the negotiations with a serious and honest motive: it wishes to achieve significant practical results. If the United States will also approach the negotiations in a constructive spirit, on the basis of strict observance of the principles of equality and equal security, then an opportunity will open up for a significant step along the road to solving the fundamental problems of our age. This is what world public opinion and all those who value the interests of the world expect from Washington.

The USSR is at an important stage of its historical development and the perfecting of developed socialism. This makes fundamental measures necessary in order for the economy to begin intensive development, so scientific-technological progress can accelerate, so we can attain a high level of labor productivity, and so we can thus raise the living standards of the people. At present the main task is acceleration of the socioeconomic development of the country and the perfecting of every sphere of society. The party considers further deepening socialist democracy and increasing the creative activity of the masses to be among the most fundamental tasks.

Our party and all of the Soviet people are preparing for the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be an event of great signficance in the life of our country. It will be the task of the congress to debate and approve the new draft of the party program and determine the main directions of our long-term development.

The Soviet people unanimously express their agreement with the continuity of CPSU policy, based on the well-tested Leninist line. This was firmly confirmed at the March plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. I would like to state that, to our great satisfaction, the decisions of the plenum met with full support in Hungary and in every fraternal country.

We are convinced that the Soviet Union, Hungary, and the other countries of the socialist community will multiply their endeavors for our joint goal in the struggle to prevent a new world war and to preserve life on earth. Unity is strength: The actuality of this slogan of the working class movement, which has withstood the test of time, is more obvious today than ever.

Permit me, dear comrades, to greet you finally, once again, with cordial warmth on the occasion of the the anniversary. We wish you great success in implementing the resolutions of the 13th MSZMP Congress and in building a developed socialist society. Long live socialist Hungary, the Hungarian working class, the working peasantry, and the people's intelligentsia. Long live the MSZMP the militant vanguard of the Hungarian workers. Let the eternal, invincible friendship between the Soviet and Hungarian peoples and their fraternal cooperation blossom. Let the unity and cohesion of the socialist community strengthen. Long live socialism and peace. [applause]

Olah Parade Speech

LD041102 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0750 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Speech by Defense Minister Colonel General Istvan Olah at Parade Square in Budapest during celebrations marking Hungary's liberation anniversary -- live]

[Text] Hungarian soldiers, Border Guards, Workers Militia; noncommissioned officers, officers, generals; esteemed comrades, compatriots, houng people, our dear guests: On our great national holiday, 4 April, I greet you on behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee, the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian Peoples Republic, and the National Council of the PPF.

I respectfully greet our working class building socialism, our peasantry, our intelligentsia, our youth, our entire working people, every dear Hungarian and foreign guest.

An honorable task for our Armed Forces is to greet the 40th anniversary of the birth of our freedom with a military parade, which will be followed by a festive display involving thousands of Budapest's youth.

Comrades, the Red Army, transforming the patriotic war into a (?people) liberating war, completed our country's liberation on this day 40 years ago. At the cost of heroic struggles and great sacrifices, it drove the fascist occupiers and their Hungarian henchmen from the mouth of the Danube -- Tisza. On 4 April 1945 the long-awaited dawn of a more beautiful and happier life dreamed of by many broke over our entire people.

The Hungarian people lower with gratitude the flag of reverence before the memory of the Soviet people and their Army, which bore the main burden of achieving victory, before the Bulgarian, Yugoslav, and Romanian soldiers who fought shoulder-to-shoulder with them; and before the heroic sons of all the peoples who shed their blood on Hungarian land and sacrificed their lives for our freedom. We pay tribute to our compatriots who, following the example of our revolutionary and freedom-fighter predecessors, took part in the antifascist struggle, in the creation of our new country, and in laying the foundations of present socialist reality.

The period since our liberation has been a magnificent 4 decades in our country's 1,000-year history. We have created, defended, and strengthened the people's power through our revolutionary party's leadership. We have laid the firm, socialist basis of our prosperity and progress. Our industry and agriculture have developed at a rapid pace. The values of culture have become public property, instead of privileges. We have created the conditions of social equality in our country, every working person in our country lives in a secure existence. The working classes and strata of Hungarian society, in national unity resting upon broad bases, greet the goals set by the 13th MSZMP Congress. They are ready to work creatively and in a disciplined manner for the realization of these goals.

Our Armed Forces, brought to life simultaneously with the birth of our new state and enjoying the multifaceted support and care of the working people, honorably fulfills its obligation, which cannot be transferred to others, namely, the defense of our country's socialist achievements.

Dear comrades, the Hungarian People's Republic now belongs to the large family of socialist countries, which are at the forefront of social progress. Hungary enjoys flattering international esteem. We are a people committed to the ideals of socialism, living in a sovereign state and guided by national and universal human interests. We are also a trustworthy, firm member of the socialist fraternal community. We are developing our cooperation within the framework of CEMA and the Warsaw Pact. For 3 decades our common defense organization has been the main guarantee of peace in Europe, which is threatened in our day by a grave danger emanating from the aggressive forces of imperialism. For this reason, we especially support every endeavour that strengthens trust, understanding between the peoples, and peace coexistence.

We confidently view the initiatives directed at improving and developing relations between the USSR and United States, and averting the obstacles obstructing the path of political and military detente in Geneva, Vienna, Stockholm, or elsewhere, as occurred in Helsinki 10 years ago. Yet we are watchful at the same time, having learned from the painful experiences of history.

For this reason, the national obligation of the fraternal countries headed by the USSR is that with all our might we must preserve the balance of forces formed in the past and the security and peace that has followed from it.

The maintenance and strengthening of peace and security gives meaning to the sacrifices our people have made in the interest of strengthening defense, and to the highly responsible and difficult service that is fulfilled daily in the fullest unity and brotherhood-in-arms by the soldiers of our Armed Forces, soldiers, Border Guards, policemen, and Workers Militia.

The Hungarian People's Republic now has modern Armed Forces united by a thousand strands with the people. It is a reliable comrade-in-arms with the Warsaw Pact armies. We ceaselessly and earnestly work to develop and strengthen the pledge of our peace, and the internationalist friendship and unity of the soldiers beteen the Hungarian and Soviet and between the Hungarian and the other armies belonging to our defense alliance.

Dear comrades, young people, our esteemed guests, on the anniversary of our country's liberation and the birth of our freedom and independence, on the threshold of the 40th anniversary of the historically significant victory over fascism, rightful pride fills every honorable Hungarian, seeing the journey made and the goals before us.

Most of the generation taking part in the struggle of 4 decades, learning and working, and which lived through numerous trials, leaves a good heritage to its sons and daughters. We believe and profess with conviction that our youth, with promising talent and readiness to act, will continue building socialism for the benefit of our country's present and future generations.

Long live 4 April, our country's greatest national holiday! Perpetual glory for the heroes who fell in the fights fought for our liberation! Long live and may the perpetual friendship of the Hungarian and Soviet people, the unity of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, the unity of the forces of progress and peace strengthen! Long live the recognized leading force of the fight of our working people, the MSZMP! Long live and may our beloved country, the Hungarian People's Republic, prosper! Hurrah!

CP Delegations Attend Luncheon

LD050600 Budapest MTI in English 1818 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 4 (MTI) -- The Central Committee of the HSWP and the Hungarian Government gave a luncheon on Thursday in honour of the foreign delegations who came to Hungary to attend the festivities marking the 40th Anniversary of Hungary's liberation.

Those present included the delegations of the Soviet Union led by Vasiliy Kuznetsov, alternate member of the CPSU CC Political Committee and first deputy president of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Milko Balev, member of the BCP CC Political Committee and secretary of the CC, of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Josef Korcak, member of the CCP CC Presidium, deputy head of the federal government and head of the government of the Czech Socialist Republic, of the Yugoslav Socialist Republic led by Miljan Radovic, board member of the League of Yugoslav Communists CC, of the Polish People's Republic led by Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the PUWP CC Political Committee and secretary of the CC, of the German Democratic Republic led by Werner Felfe, member of the GSUP CC Political Committee and secretary of the CC and member of the State Council, of the Romanian Socialist Republic led by Gheorghe Radulescu, member of the RCP CC Political Executive Committee and vice-president of the State Council.

On behalf of the HSWP Central Committee and the government, Premier Gyorgy Lazar, Deputy Premier Laszlo Marothy, Speaker of Parliament Istvan Sarlos, President of the National Council of Cooperatives Istvan Szabo, members of the Political Committee, and Deputy Premiers Judit Csehak and Jozsef Marjai attended the luncheon.

Gyorgy Lazar and Vasiliy Kuznetsov delivered toast addresses.

Gyorgy Aczel welcomed the representatives of the fraternal parties and friendly socialist countries on behalf of the Presidential Council and Government of the Hungarian People's Republic.

He appreciated the historic significance of April 4 and stressed: "We remember with eternal gratitude the heroic Soviet soldiers and the sons of all those peoples -- including Bulgarians, Yugoslavs and Romanians -- who gave their life to help our people come into their historic heritage, and by setting to realize their centuries-old dream, build a new free country for themselves."

The prime minister then appreciated the results of the socialist construction work of the Hungarian people. He stressed that the HSWP and the Hungarian Government have always made a special point of fostering Hungarian-Soviet friendship, and developing contacts with the fraternal socialist countries, and Hungary wishes to contribute also in the future in every possible manner to the strengthening of the unity of the alliance system.

"The resumption of the Soviet-Amerian talks in Geneva was welcomed all over the world as a new development that gives cause for hope concerning the improvement of the international situation. Our party and government seek to contribute an active and with the rest of the socialist countries coordinated foreign political work to averting the dangers threatening world peace, and to maintaining and developing equal contacts between countries with different social systems," said Gyorgy Lazar. [sentence as received]

In his reply, Vasiliy Kuznetsov appreciated the world historic importance of victory over fascism and stressed: The past decades have proved the enormous creative strength and indisputable advantages of the socialist social system. The fraternal countries have fundamentally changed their fate and overcome many a trial. Socialism is the decisive factor of development and the maintenance of peace. It is our common aim to do everything in our power to further strengthen the positions of socialism.

Vasiliy Kuznetsov said that the CPSU is firmly resolved to expand cooperation with the socialist countries. "The significance of the cooperation of the socialist countries has grown particularly in the present complicated and dangerous international situation. This is the foremost precondition to thwarting the attempts of imperialism that ignore the desire of the peoples and are directed against socialism. Our common efforts are aimed at curbing the armament race and averting the nuclear danger that threatens the world," said Vasiliy Kuznetsov.

Telegrams Exchanged With USSR

LD032229 Budapest MTI in English 1744 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Budapest, April 3 (MTI) -- In a telegram sent Wednesday to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Council of Ministers expressed the warmest greetings and best wishes of the Soviet people on the occasion of the national day of the Hungarian People's Republic, April 4, the 40th anniversary of the liberation from fascism.

In a return telegram to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet Council of Ministers, the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic and the council of Ministers on behalf of the working people expressed their tanks for the good wishes.

The telegram states: On the 40th anniversary of our liberation we greet the Soviet people in sincere friendship and remember the unforgettable historic merits of the Soviet Union in the liberation of Hungary. We will always respect and honour the memory of the Soviet heroes who died for the freedom of the Hungarian people.

Led by the Communist Party, in 1944-1945 Hungary's progressive forces started the elimination of consequences of the national catastrophe, laid the foundations of a new statehood, and led the country towards socialism. Since then the Hungarian people has made a historic advance, established developed industry and up to date agriculture, and is now in the vanguard of social progress.

The recent 13th congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party confirmed that, on the basis of epoch making achievements, Hungary continues to further increase the productivity of the national economy, create conditions for the further development of living conditions, and strengthen national unity for the further improvement of socialist democracy.

Hungarian-Soviet cooperation based on common principles and aims and reciprocal advantage, and the internationalist friendship of our peoples, has been one of the decisive factors of the development of socialism in Hungary over the four decades since liberation. The Soviet Union will continue to be the firmest international support of the independence of socialist Hungary. It is a priority to develop cooperation with the Soviet Union, the member states of the Warsaw Treaty and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, the countries of the socialist community, in the interest of strengthening international security and safeguarding peace.

The outstanding results of the Soviet people, led by the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, achieved in the resolutions of the CPSU 26th Congress are known and appreciated in Hungary. We wish further successes to Soviet Communists and the Soviet people in the continuation of the Leninist policy and the improvement of developed socialist society.

The HSWP, the Hungarian Government and people fully support the resolute Leninist peace policy of the Soviet Union which is aimed at curbing the arms race, improving disarmament, international security and safeguarding universal peace.

The party and the government continue to make efforts to further strengthen the indissoluble friendship between the parties and peoples and develop comprehensive bilateral cooperation.

Thanking for your good wishes on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Hungary's National Day, we wish further outstanding results to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union and the Soviet Council of Ministers, the fraternal Soviet people in the construction of developed socialist society in the interest of human progress and peace, read the telegram signed by Janos Kadar, Pal Losonczi and Gyorgy Lazar.

VERESS RECEIVED BY SOVIET COUNTERPART 29 MARCH

For Moscow reportage of the meeting between Nikolay Patolichev, USSR foreign trade minister, and Peter Veress, Hungarian foreign trade minister, see the Eastern Europe section of the 2 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES WARSAW MILITARY CONFERENCE

AU030831 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 29 Mar 85 p 3

["Text" of speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski at the PZPR accountability conference in the Warsaw Military District on 28 March]

[Text] Dear, esteemed Comrades, I have attended a number of Warsaw Military District conferences, including the so-called good ones and those that took place in difficult times. Your party organization and the party throughout our Armed Forces have always been equal to their tasks, as signally attested to by the past and present.

I regard this conference as a particularly successful one: I regard it as mature, militant, and rich in ideology, in the appraisals that confirm the good situation of the troops of your district and in the conclusions that help strengthen their combat readiness. Comrades, I congratulate you on your achievements.

Our party accountability campaign is coming to an end. Although we need some time to sum up its results, we can already state with complete satisfaction that its course has been unexpectedly good. The campaign has clearly proved that the party is regaining its strength, its ability to lead, and its active influence on all walks of life.

What is especially valuable is the fact that the party is gaining the trust of the nonparty people, as crucially attested to by the halting of the reductions in the party's numerical strength. Last February, admissions were in excess of departures nationwide for the first time in 5 years. In addition, we are pleased with the large number of workers being admitted, especially the young ones. Today's ceremony of handing over party cards to our young comrades in arms was a very impressive illustration of this. I once again congratulate them and wish them every success in the service for the party and socialist Poland.

However, we do not want the party to expand at any price, especially as was the case with some civilian party organizations in the seventies. What is more, we will continue to get rid of those unconcerned and unenthusiastic people who succumb to alien influences and pressures. In particular, we will get rid of those unconcerned people who by virtue of their education and standing, should perform much better than they do. We remember the painful results of the drives for quantity. Today it is quality we are after. He who joins the party now does not think of making a career for himself. To join the party under such conditions often calls for courageous decision, which is all the more worthy of esteem.

The party's situation cannot be dissociated from the processes within our society. On the contrary, the increased strength and militancy of the party -- its cells and organizations -- help strengthen the social infrastructure of socialism. This has been proved by the consolidation and unmistakable increase in the numerical strength of all youth organizations -- the Union of Socialist Polish Youth, and Rural Youth Union, the Polish Students Association, and the Polish Scout Association, the congress of which has just begun its debates. We address cordial greetings and best wishes to the Polish Scouts. I wish to stress that last year the reborn trade unions greatly expanded their ranks, and the people's councils, workers and territorial self-government groups, the Patriotic Movement of National Rebirth [PRON], and social organizations strengthened their positions. This amounts to an expansion of the people's rule and to a confirmation of the genuine nature of socialist renewal and the ninth party congress line.

We are far from self-complacent for we are still facing a long and difficult march. There are still many party echelons that fail to play their vanguard role and are feebly militant and downright sluggish. Many sectors of our social, economic, scientific, and cultural life need improvement. We will improve them, but not with drastic measures, which we want to use as little as possible. Our offer of accord on behalf of the overriding nature of the aims of the socialist state is still valid. However, should our patience and good will not be appreciated and should this incur damages and losses, I will not hesitate to make the necessary legal decisions more incisive.

I am addressing these words not just to the people outside the party. The party and government take the view that our primary duty is to ensure socialist law and order within our own ranks. This gives us a formal as well as a moral right to place demands on others.

That is why we will always observe the law in the case of all irregularities, especially those that undermine our good name and weaken the ties between the people's government and society. As you know, we publicize such cases. In this connection I wish to stress the great importance of the system of control, including the worker-peasant inspections and the Politburo resolution to ensure the better coordination and effectiveness of control.

The experience of our Armed Forces in control and the civilian work done by the military operational groups and inspection teams in the past -- this work is still being continued in various forms by civilian agencies, which are mindful of military practical knowlege in this regard -- are a valuable soldierly contribution to strengthening and improving the functions of the socialist state.

The Armed Forces' basic task is to defend the people's peaceful existence and the borders of our independent state. Our Armed Forces continue their reliable guard over these overriding values. This task has been particularly important in the past few years in view of a serious worsening of the international situation and the real associated dangers.

We take a most serious view of the situation, but we are also fully aware of the implications of history. After all, the West has predicted the disintegration of communism so many times in the past few decades. The West continues to produce various "flash-in-the-pan primadonnas" and various noisy politicians who present various recipes on how to eliminate real socialism. It is worth noting that each such politician has a minidouble in our country.

All these recipes have always proved to be complete duds. The policy of containment during the cold war failed and so did the strategy of blowing up our community from within. The present efforts to mount an anticommunist crusade are also failing.

The present world sees the senselessness of the arms race and is aware of the need to take a new look at war and peace. Europe's political climate is becoming less susceptible to "cold winds" from beyond the ocean. People in many Western capitals continue to talk about the need to resuscitate the language in which the countries with differing political systems successfully tried to talk with each other as recently as 10 years ago despite existing contradictions.

Still, comrades, you should realize that there is a long and difficult road to normalizing international relations. The ultimate shape of this road has still not been settled. That is why we need great vigilance and comprehensive defense efforts on the part of our community, especially the USSR, which bears the main burden of this historical task.

The so-called vision of star wars, which is a plan for offensive armaments in space, has recently appeared.

A super arms race in space is a dangerous undertaking leading nowhere. With the present state of Soviet and socialist science and technology, any idea of the "impenetrability of the strategic umbrella" is a naive daydream.

Against the background of this, the great importance of the Geneva negotiations should be stressed. It is with concern that we note some U.S. statements designed to sidestep the central element of the understanding reached last January by A. Gromyko and G. Shultz, who agreed that it is necessary to comprehensively examine all issues as they affect one another.

This means that negotiations will not be easy and may take a long time. That is why it is most important to ensure a suitable climate for them. One way to do this would be to half -- for the duration of these negotiations -- those armament processes whose continuation could ultimately result in a complete change in the initial conditions of the negotiations; that is, in undermining their crux and meaning.

To avoid this, the Soviet side has now proposed the following mutual measures that would be valid for the period of negotiations:

First, to set up a moratorium on producing, testing (including scientific research work), and deploying offensive armaments in space.

Second, to freeze the offensive strategic resources of the USSR and the United States at their present quantitative levels of nuclear warheads and their carriers.

Third, to halt the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, at the same time, to halt the implementation of the Soviet countermeasures.

These are clear and honest proposals by which no one can profit or suffer losses, but which benefit peace. The stand on these proposals will be an important test of true U.S. intentions and of the credibility of U.S. declarations.

Under the present political-strategic conditions, the balance of forces -- which means that sides can feel secure and which is a stabilizing and relaxing factor -- is of particular importance.

Imperialism is against this and wants to achieve superiority through forced armaments, economic discrimination, propaganda aggression, and subversion against the socialist countries.

The most acute forms of these measures have recently been used against our country. Imperialism has calculated that undermining socialism and wakening Poland is an important factor in weakening the entire socialist community, that is, in changing the balance of forces. These calculations were at their height in 1981, but we took effective measures against them. Our Armed Forces played an outstanding role in them by saving the country internally and by preventing a dangerous destabilization of Europe.

The 40th anniversary of the Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, cooperation, and Mutual Assisatance and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact are approaching.

These two accords are the coping stones of our foreign policy and fully satisfy our national interests. Every day of the past decades has confirmed the correctness and effectiveness of these accords.

In this military company, there is no need to argue the importance of the Warsaw Pact for our national security and defense. It is possible to comprehend even better the significance of the 40 years of the peaceful existence of our people and all Europe if we realize that bloody regional and local wars and conflicts break out almost daily on other continents.

That is why we are convinced that as long as the NATO, which was set up in 1949, exists, it is necessary to extend the Warsaw Pact. All the signatories to this pact are at one on this issue, and the necessary measure will be taken at the right time and in the most suitable place. This will confirm our internationalist unity and clear determination to defend peace.

At the same time, this measure will be yet another reminder that our doors to constructive solutions are still wide open.

Poland is one of those countries that have always viewed equal dialogue as the condition for accord and cooperation. Our philosophy of coexistence is not just lip service. It is an active philosophy that is daily being enriched by the thoughts and efforts of our party, the allied parties, and the people's government. This philosophy can primarily be seen in our people's daily work and in our Armed Forces' dedicated service.

In this connection, it is worth discussing our present relations with the FRG, which cannot be defined in a single formula. On the one hand, the FRG is a place of far-reaching realism as demonstrated by the recognition that the results of World War II are irreversible, as attested to by the Yalta-Potsdam decisions, the 1970 treaty, the CSCE, and the practical measures to rebuild and develop cooperation, particularly economic cooperation.

We value those who champion this realism and regard them as the only partners for us. We are ready to respond to all constructive initiatives. However, a large part of the bridge erected by the politicians and economic officials who seek understanding is being undermined almost daily by the actions and statements of those FRG circles that have obviously still failed to abandon the idea of Poland as a "seasonal state."

We are being assured that no kinds of revisionism or revanchism exist in the FRG. I have personally heard several such assurances this year. At the same time, the FRG schools instruct their pupils from books stained with revanchist trends. Does the FRG chancellery know and approve of an openly revisionist calendar in which the Polish western territories are marked as being under provisional Polish administration?

One day we may hear pooh-poohing remarks about the professional resettlers, but the next day representatives of the Federal Government may be present at the functions organized by these resettlers.

On the one hand, the FRG creates the impression that it is a country that has forever disassociated itself from the shameful heritage of the Third Reich and has comprehended the infinity of the crimes committed against European nations. On the other hand, we hear evasive arguments seeking to obscure the origins of the war and its results and the conclusions derived from it for today.

Some FRG circles continue to win specific support for this kind of equivocal policy. For example, the U.S. President has decided that during his visit to the FRG in May, he will not pay homage to the victims of the Hitlerite concentration camps because "this would be unnecessary" and "would enliven the Germans' sense of imposed guilt."

In the 40th year of the victory we should particularly remember those who lost their lives and be aware of the fact that there would be no Poland or Poles if the war had lasted a few years longer and if that state of crime had not crumbled under the blows of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, to which our people made such a valiant contribution and in which the USSR and its heroic Army played a decisive role.

Today the USSR is the chief guarantor of our equitable borders. The unity of our Marxist-Leninist parties and cooperation in all sectors, including the invaluable Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms, are a great and unshakable foundation of our friendship.

We were sincerely pleased to welcome the election of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev as general secretary of the CPSU. I know him personally and have often been able to experience his respect for our people and his understanding of the problems of our party and Poland. We regard it as important and profoundly consistent with Poland's interests that Comrade Gorbachev's statements and the recent documents of the leading echelons of the CPSU devoted so much space to the task of strengthening the socialist community. The communique on a recent meeting of the CPSU Politburo clearly states that foreign policy will give priority to relations with the socialist countries.

During the present accountability campaign, we continue to refer to the ninth party congress program. The loyalty to this program is the basic issue of the credibility of the party and the people's government. Guided by the Leninist norm of party integrity, we do not avoid evaluating the implementation of this program in the presence of the entire party and all our people. We are candid in presenting the true state of affairs. Our broad social reviews include achievements as well as difficulties, errors, and defeats. Never before has there been such concern for observing the congress resolution and never before has there been such scrupulousness in openly and self-critically accounting for the execution of adopted decisions. We must consistently improve and consolidate this style of party work.

Our people are particularly interested in the evaluation of our economic situation. There are indications that economic growth has been a feature of the past few years, and many examples could be cited to show that we are making genuine progress. However, we are still unable to meet many of our needs.

I said at the 18th plenum that statistics often fail to illustrate the difficult situation of individual groups and individuals. We know that their bitterness is justified. However, we have never promised to quickly solve the difficult problems of our development. We must remember that our breakdown was very profound, that we have less to distribute among more people, that the position of those who work in relation to those who have to be supported is getting worse, and that we continue to implement our economic tasks under the conditions of reduced work time, obsolete machines, increasing costs of materials, the need to repay our debts, and the continued sanctions.

There are objective factors that every reasonable and responsible Pole should know about.

Things will also be difficult in the immediate future. However, we are not vegetating. Things can be better. The work on the 5-year plan and on the long-term program indicates that it is possible to improve our conditions, to better meet our social needs, and to gradually modernize and partially restructure our industries.

We will soon tell the people how this will be done.

The long-term programs for reorientation and expanded economic cooperation with the socialist countries are acquiring concrete shape. We continue to create guarantees for long-term supplies of materials for our economy. We are taking measures to ensure joint solutions to the large problems of scientific-technological progress. Our contacts with developing countries and with an increasing number of capitalist countries are being stimulated and enriched. Poland is rehabilitating its position as a credible and attractive partner.

That is why there is no reason for some communities to lean toward negative generalizations, apathy, and a climate of hopelessness and pessimism. The activity of the foreign subversive centers and their branches in Poland is designed to fan such paralyzing moods.

The economy is now the main battlefield. The destructive activities in this field are exceptionally harmful and antinational. Demagogy, distorting the facts, belittling our strenuous efforts, and promoting catastrophic outlooks -- this is the crux of the program designed to destroy one's belief in the future and to weaken our people's will to action, especially our young people. What is especially cynical in this connection is that all this is often done with the help of pseudopatriotic slogans and declarations.

It is unfortunate that in the periods of mounting difficulties, such as the present winter losses, the late spring, the painful price hikes, the intensified spasm of the antisocialist adventurers, and so on, it happens that the atmosphere of apathy also affects honest people and even some of our comrades. It is especially these comrades that we want to pull themselves together. There is no reason for mawkishness and panic. We have seen worse times and we have been equal to them. We will master the present situation, too.

All in all, while overcoming our material and economic difficulties, we must not forget about the psychological barrier in the minds of the people. Getting to know the reasons for this barrier and demolishing it is the key task of our party and its ideological-propaganda front. This is one of the main sectors of the principled struggle with our enemy and one of the conditions for the success of our plans and intentions.

Our people's Armed Forces play an important role in the great tasks of the party, government, and people. Our Armed Forces have made a great contribution to the economy, science, culture, and upbringing in patriotic and internationalist traditions of professional ethics, which are also a model of humanist and socialist conduct.

Our Army is a good school of organization and dutifulness. This is what our country particularly needs, because the execution of many correct decisions and resolutions still leaves much to be desired. This can remedied by the experience of our Army. We still have military people in some civilian jobs, but not very many. Most of them have gone back to the barracks after completing their civilian tasks. Despite the slanders spread by our enemies, the only duty of our Armed Forces is and will be service for the people in line with the will of the party, which has ideologically shaped our troops.

In conclusion, I wish to highly praise the efforts of the Warsaw Military District in behalf of our defense. The soldierly toil and service are difficult and responsible, but our people's respect for and trust in our Armed Forces gives them much satisfaction. This is the most valuable reward for the toilsome days and nights of our soldiers.

I cordially thank you in the name of the party leadership for your effective service and wish you as much patriotic satisfaction with it as possible. May our joint wishes, which concern the supreme good of our socialist fatherland, come true. I also wish you much personal prosperity and happiness.

DEFENSE MINISTER ADDRESSES AIR DEFENSE FORCES

AU031028 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30-31 Mar 85 p 2

[Report on speech by Army General Florian Siwicki, PZPR Politburo candidate member and minister of national defense, at the 29 March PZPR accountability conference of the National Air Defense Forces in Warsaw]

[Text] F. Siwicki said that the conference had demonstrated a large measure of the political maturity of the National Air Defense Forces party organization and that the discussion had confirmed that its participants were guided by a sense of responsibility for implementing the basic tasks of the National Air Defense Forces and for improving the impenetrability of the Polish borders, and by the interests of all soldiers. The participants in the discussion, F. Siwicki continued, tried to fathom all the problems that face all collectives and that affect every service post. At the same time, the candor with which they exchanged views and the honesty in searching for effective solutions to problems demonstrated not only their awareness of genuine achievements, but also of the existing untapped fat and of the weaknesses of daily party and military service, weaknesses that have still not been fully eliminated.

It is good, F. Siwicki said, that you are aware of the need to improve the situation around you and that you look for remedies from the grassroots and not just from the top. Such an approach helps mobilize all echelons, provides them with better motivation, stimulates their militancy, and encourages more effective activities. In a word, it helps strengthen the leading role of the party organization in the daily performance of the troops and in developing their ideomoral cohesiveness and combat readiness. It also provides the guarantee that the time separating us from the 10th party congress will be properly exploited in fully implementing the tasks of the ninth party congress and in making the necessary contribution to drawing up a PZPR long-term program.

Speaking of the accountability campaign concluding in the party organizations of our Armed Forces, F. Siwicki stressed that these organizations had mobilized their members still further for the current struggle against adversaries of the socialist state and for the task of maintaining high combat readiness and to eliminate all defects from our life. They have also confirmed the general moral truth that only a party that is ideologically homogeneous, that observes not only internal party democracy but democratic centralism as well, and that is morally pure is able to guarantee the strength and efficiency of the socialist state.

F. Siwicki then discussed the basic problems of the country's socioeconomic situation, its determining domestic and external factors, and the prospects for its development. He also stressed that the progressive stabilization and normalization of life are a result of the unflagging efforts to implement the ninth congress' strategic line of struggle, accord, and socioeconomic reforms. Marching along this road should continue to be the basic political directive in our service and work, a directive that is binding on the entire party and on each of its members.

F. Siwicki devoted a large part of his speech to the issue of our state's security in the context of the increasingly aggravating international situation. The confrontational policy of the United States and its NATO allies, he said, is the basic threat to peace, because the strategic goal of this policy is to destroy the socialist system. In line with the U.S. views, it is the mad arms race that can further this goal. Other measures to this effect include economic sanctions, propaganda warfare, and political subversion, all of which are inflicting social harm on Poland.

An increase of the revisionist and revanchist trends in the FRG, a trend which has never been so strong since the "cold war," goes hand in hand with these dangerous processes.

In the face of these dangers, it is vitally necessary to maintain a high degree of combat readiness of our Armed Forces, particularly of the National Air Defense Forces, which perform their service within the homogeneous allied system of air defense. That is why the party organizations in the Armed Forces should focus their efforts on two areas: on strengthening the moral-political health and ideological cohesiveness of the Armed Forces, on promoting their high level of effectiveness, mobility, and combat readiness; and on actively participating in the country's sociopolitical life and propagating ideological arguments that confirm the correctness of party policy. This propagation should be done in the course of an active struggle against alien views. F. Siwicki said that unceasing efforts to raise the standards of the system of ideoeducational activities in the Armed Forces are an important condition for implementing this task. Against the background of this, he discussed the issues involved in the coming Sejm elections, which will be a particularly important historical event.

F. Siwicki expressed the conviction that each party member in the Armed Forces will actively participate in the election campaign and thus fulfill his patriotic duty.

The extension of the defense status of the socialist community and of the performance of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact, F. Siwicki continued, is becoming a vital necessity in the present international situation as a condition for our allied security. In this connection, he referred to the coming celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, the 40th anniversary of the return of the western and northern territories to our fatherland, and the 30th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact. He stressed the logical unity of these anniversaries with regard to their ideological nature and eloquence. It is our wish, he said, that these anniversaries once again help strengthen the conviction of our people, especially of our young people, that the independence and security of our country are inseparably anchored to the ideas and practices of socialism and to the reliable alliances of our state. In this context, F. Siwicki stressed the importance of the patriotic and internationalist training of young people and of efforts to strengthen Polish-Soviet friendship and Polish-Soviet brotherhood in arms.

On behalf of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR first secretary and head [zwierzchnik] of the PPR Armed Forces, F. Siwicki thanked the party organization of the National Air Defense Forces for its effective service and party performance and expressed the conviction that the implementation of the program drawn up by the accountability conference will be of good service in enhancing the achievements of the organization. He offered his wishes for success in service and work and for personal happiness to all participants in the conference and to all soldiers of the National Air Defense Forces.

INDUSTRIAL AID AGREEMENT REACHED WITH PRC

LD051306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 5 Apr 85

[Text] Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski has concluded an official visit to the PRC where he held talks with Deputy Premier Li Peng on the further development of economic, trade, and scientific contacts between the PPR and the PRC. At the same time, in Beijing, deliberations were conducted at the first session of the Polish-Chinese Committee for Economic, Trade, and Scientific Cooperation.

On the Polish side the deliberations were chaired by the minister of mining and power, Czeslaw Piotrowski. It has been established that our enterpirses will take part in the renovation of Chinese industrial enterprises.

JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI MESSAGE ON HUNGARIAN HOLIDAY

LD041131 Warsaw Domestic Service in Hungarian 2200 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] The national holiday of the Hungarian People's Republic is 4 April. It commemorates Hungary's liberation from Nazi violence and fascist dictatorship. To mark the occasion, Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski have sent a telegram to Janos Kadar, MSZMP general secretary, Pal Losonzi, Presidential Council president, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic. It states:

We respect and esteem the great achievements attained by the Hungarian working class and the entire Hungarian people in the process of socialist construction. The Hungarian People's Republic, in close alliance with the USSR, the PPR, and the other socialist states, is making a momentous contribution to the consolidation of the Warsaw Pact and CEMA, serving the all-round development of the states within the socialist community and the defense of peaceful work. On the occasion of the Hungarian People's Republic national day, we wholeheartedly wish the fraternal Hungarian people further success in building that country's socialist future as well as full realization of the tasks defined by the 13th MSZMP Congress.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES DELEGATE TO HOLY SEE

LD040923 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 3 Apr 85

[Text] Wojciech Jaruzelski received today Jerzy Kuberski, head of the group for permanent working contacts between the PPR Government and the Holy See.

USSR DEFENSE MINISTER TO VISIT IN EARLY APRIL

LD050715 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] At the invitation of Minister of National Defense Army General Florian Siwicki, USSR Minister of Defense Marshal Sergey Sokolov will come to Poland for an official friendly visit in the first half of April.

GNA ADOPTS PROGRAM OF MEASURES; DETAILS TASKS

AU021503 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1351 GMT 31 Mar 85

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 31/3/85 -- Meeting in its first session on March 28 and 29, the Ninth Grand National Assembly [GNA] of Romania adopted a programme of measures that details out the tasks of the government, ministries, other central and local state bodies, departments and socialist units for the fulfillment of the country's economic and social developments provisions for 1985 and the preparations for the good implementation of the plan for 1986.

Showing that the plan for 1985 makes provisions for industrial and farm productions to grow at a fast pace by laying greater stress on quality in all fields of activity, the programme urges that production processes be properly organized in all units and their productive potential be used at capacity.

In the field of industry, the measures will provide the conditions for the manufacture of the planned physical production and range of products.

There must be concern for coal production to be of at least 64.3 million tons and the planned figures for the production of copper, lead, zinc, kaolin, refractory clay, limestone, etc. to be fulfilled and overfulfilled. In 1985 12.6 million tons of crude oil are to be drilled. Attention must be paid to making better use of the wells, raising the recovery factor, improving drilling and production activities, stepping up geological research for oil and gas in the Romanian Black Sea continental shelf, and speeding up the operations on which the development of the Lebada-East reservoir depends, fulfilling the 38.4 thousand million cu.m. of utilizable gas plan for 1985.

In the field of electric energy, steps will be taken for 8,700-9,300 megawatts to be supplied in the summer, of which at least 4,100-4,500 megawatts by coal and oil shale-fired stations and 1,100-1,850 megawatts by hydroelectric plants. Actions must be taken to increase coal storage facilities and improve the operation of coal-fueled plants, put new plants to production that should supply 2,760 megawatts in 1985. Other measures are aimed at the thrifty management of all energy resources, reduction of energy consumption, faster development of new and renewable sources -- biogas, the sun, the wind, thermal waters, etc. -- strict observance of the established work schedules, so that a balanced energy consumption be achieved in the 24 hours of the day and in the seven days of the week.

For the manufacturing industries measures are provided for the fulfillment of all plan indicators with priority going to the production for export, ensurance of the technological and material base, strict implementation of the cooperation programmes. The efforts will concentrate on the faster growth of the highly processed or worked production, a higher efficiency of the steel manufacturing processes, the strict observance of the consumption norms set for metallurgical coal, ore, ferro-alloys and other materials, the cutting down of metal losses in the various working masses, the fact liquidation of arrears in the manufacturing, petroleum, energy, including nuclear, tractor, automobile and other industries, the manufacture of new types of materials, machinery, and equipment with a high operating and economic performance that are competitive in the world market, the mechanization and automation of production in all economic sectors, beginning with those where working conditions are hard and manual work prevails

In agriculture, the measures pursue record crops in 1985 and a further intensive growth.

Greater attention must be paid to properly preparing and carrying through the spring agricultural campaign, crop tending and harvesting, intensively growing the planned crops, wisely operating the tractors and farm machinery, growing two crops in succession, further increasing the livestock, and the meat, milk, wool and other animal productions, ensuring the fodder supply, aiding the individual farmers by supplying them with valuable seeds, seedlings and sires, as well as with fodder, and giving them technical assistance and advice, performing irrigations, draining and soil-erosion operations.

In research, the meassures are aimed at an even greater concentration of the forces in research, design and development institutes to improve technologies, reduce consumptions, and improve the performance and quality of production, raise the share of the new and redesigned products, use new technologies and extend them, increase the share of world-standard products, firmly continue the standardization of products, technological processes and equipment, shorten the research-to-production time, more fully integrate research with education and production.

As far as the investments are concerned the planners aim at an intensification of construction, of the assembly operations with the equipment existing at work sites, and at speeding up the commissioning of 596 main productive capacities -- also outstanding issues of the 1985 plan -- priority being given to the units meant to enhance the base of energy and raw materials, to implementing the programme for intensive development, modernization and improvement of the technological standard of industry and agriculture.

Over the March-November interval the construction enterprises are called to fulfill all the tasks planned for 1985 as far as construction proper is concerned and to provide continuation of the assembly operation over the winter months.

The dates stipulated in the plans for the capital repair operations will be observed strictly in such a way that the technological equipment requiring great amounts of energy may undergo repair and inspection at the time when the consumption of energy is high at the level of the entire economy, while the power generating machines should undergo these operations over the summer interval. The repair operations will be carried out concomitantly with modernization ones.

In the field of foreign trade the stress falls on the complete implementation of the plan of exports, the materialization of a high-quality production to be exported, and on its delivery to the foreign beneficiaries in due time. This will be achieved through a diversification of the forms of sale, an expansion of the markets, enhancement of the share held by the highly-processed goods in the total of exports particulary in the metallurgical industry, machine building, chemistry, wood processing and the light industry, a higher capitalization of the products and better cost prices, a renewal and diversification of products, and operatively adapting them to the foreign-market requirements, enhancing the competitiveness of the Romanian products and the efficiency of exports. Special measures will be taken to speed up the signing of contracts for all the production planned to be exported in 1985 and to execute the outstanding contracts so that the goods covered by those contracts may be delivered to the foreign partners prior to the end of the first semester 1985.

In view of enhancing efficiency and strengthening the enterprises self-management tasks are set aiming at an improvement of the quality aspects of production, a better capitalization of all the material resources, a more marked improvement of the efficiency and profitability of each enterprise and of each product and of each activity, the implementation of the programmes for a more marked rise in the labour productivity, an improvement in the technological and quality standard of products, a reduction of the production spending, an expansion of mechanization and automation, an improvement of production organization, a continuously better training of the work force, observance of the overall agreement principles as well as strengthened order and discipline at each work site. Work will be firm for a precise application of the new economic mechanism, to strengthen self-management and self-administration so that with their income and spending budgets all the enterprises may recover all the spending and make maximal benefits.

Fulfillment of the single national plan tasks regarding the rise in the material production and in its efficiency, reads the document, will provide a substantive rise in the national income, and starting from this, a further development of the productive forces as well as the implementation of the provisions in the programme for improving the standard of living and of the quality of life.

One chapter in the programme deals with the preparation for the proper implementation of the plan for 1986. It stipulates the obligation of the government, the central synthesis bodies and ministries to distribute, until July 15, 1985, the indices in the plan for 1986 and to solve, until the end of August 1985 all the proposals the working people made during the debates over the tasks planned for 1986.

By October 30, 1985, starting from the approved consumption norms, there will be substantiated the technical and material supply and work will be done to sign the economic contracts for supply and sale, until the end of November 1985 there will be finalized the trade protocols and the collaboration agreements with other countries.

Measures are stipulated for a concentration of the investment activities on shorter execution terms and on speeding up the commissioning of the new capacities.

Asking all the bodies to work to take to a superior stage the activity carried out in all the sectors, so as to fully implement the established programmes, the document points out the need for a strengthening and unflinching observance of the plan discipline, concrete and operative solutions to all the problems posed by the implementation of the programme for the country's economic and social development, an elimination of all the manifestations of formalism and bureaucratism, and a continuous improvement of the relations between ministries, centrals, enterprises and local bodies.

At the conclusion of the document the Grand National Assembly orders the government, the collective management bodies of ministries, central and institutions to exert in a superior way the attributes conferred on them by law in view of providing all the conditions needed for the implementation of the planned stipulations at each work site.

ELENA NAE SPEAKS AT 26 MARCH RCP CC PLENUM

AU021428 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 28 Mar 85 p 5

[Report on speech by Elena Nae, candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee, Sibiu County representative at the proceedings of 26 March RCP Central Committee Plenum]

[Excerpt] Referring to some shortfalls manifested in the method and style of work of some party bodies and organizations and of some cadres holding leading functions, Elena Nae described the measures and actions taken with a view to eliminating these shortfalls. At the same time, I would like to point out the fact that we have guided and are guiding party, mass, and civic organizations, people's councils and the management of economic units to take resolute measures to improve the quality of their activity of dealing with working people's proposals and letters, and we are convinced that this is another way of stimulating the participating of the masses in the overall effort of perfecting socioeconomic activity.

Just these days we are finalizing -- at every level -- the conclusions and measures deriving from the proposals made by the voters during the electoral campaign. We report to you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General, that in Sibiu County, as well as throughout the country, the elections occasioned a strong assertion of their full adherence to the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, the unity in thinking and feeling of all the inhabitants of Sibiu County around our glorious party and you, much esteemed Comrade Secretary General.

I would like to stress that we have all the conditions to exemplarily fulfill the tasks that fall on us for this year. We have a strong party organization with more than 81,000 party members and a lot of experience.

Expressing my adherence to all the materials submitted to our plenary session for debate I would like to ask your permission to express on behalf of all Communists and working people of Sibiu County -- Romanians, Germans, and Hungarians -- their pledges, much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, that through our deeds we will be up to the mark of the tasks that fall on us and of the great achievements of the period inaugurated 20 years ago -- the most fruitful and brilliant in the new history of our fatherland, the years of the glorious "Ceausescu Era."

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES KADAR ON ELECTION

AU021430 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 85 p 7

[Text] To Comrade Janos Kadar, MSZMP secretary general:

Esteemed Comrade Kadar: On behalf of the RCP and on my own behalf, I extend to you warm greetings on the occasion of your election to the position of general secretary of the MSZMP and I wish you, the Hungarian communists, and all the Hungarian people success in implementing the 13th MSZMP Congress decisions.

I express my belief that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the RCP and the MSZMP and between Romania and Hungary will further expand, strengthen , and develop for the benfefit of the two people and the cause of progress, socialism, and peace.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

SCINTEIA REPORTS PRC PREMIER'S ECONOMIC REPORT

AU031316 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 31 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] In the report of the government on the economic situation of the country, presented to the National People's Congress by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, and reported by XINHUA, it is reasserted that China's economic activity during the past years has been characterized by a constant and stable growth.

In 1984 the total value of industrial and agricultural production increased by 14.2 percent over the previous year, and the average annual growth rate between 1979-83 was 7.9 percent. The national income and state income have increased by 12 percent, thus the country's financial situation has been consistently improving. Last year, grain yield exceeded 407 million metric tons, something that represents a growth of 5.1 percent compared to 1983, and the cotton yield was more than 6 million metric tons, thus increasing by 31.1 percent.

Progress was also registered in finalizing some key projects and the technological modernization process of enterprises was accelerated. Several coal mines, energy centrals, oil wells, construction material plants, and new railroads have been completed and put into operation. The proportion between agriculture and industry between light industry and heavy industry, as well as between consumption and accumulation, has become more balanced.

Zhao Ziyang said that the major aspect of China's current economic development is the rapid progress and growth of foreign economic exchanges. The measures adopted in the field of agriculture have accelerated the growth of agricultural production and several economic experiments carried out in towns have yielded tangible results.

This situation -- the premier pointed out -- confirms the correctness of the policy adopted by the Central Committee of the party at the end of 1978. The people have greater trust in the party and government, and are more confident about fulfilling the great objective established for the end of our century, in the interest of the cause of socialism.

At the same time, the Chinese premier noted that in the current process of the country's economic development, a number of problems have emerged, among which he mentioned the particular demands devolving on the fields of energy, transportation of raw materials supply, and prefabricated elements. China, he added, will continue to strengthen its economy and increase its economic efficiency. The government will adopt new measures designed to improve the price and pay system and the control and management of economic activity, including the management system in science and technology and in the field of education and other areas.

The speaker called on the nation to act untiringly to introduce socialist economic structures with Chinese characteristics.

GNA APPEALS TO USSR, U.S. FOR DISARMAMENT

AU021131 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 85 p 6

["Appeal of the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the U.S. Congress, and parliaments of all European Countries and of Canada"]

[Text] The Ninth Grand National Assembly [GNA] of the Socialist Republic of Romania meeting in the first session, states its full attachment to Socialist Romania's domestic and international policy and its high appreciation of the prodigious activity of the president

of the country, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, whose role has been fundamental in the implementation of the homeland's economic and social development program and of Romania's policy of peace, broad international cooperation, security, and understanding among peoples.

The Grand National Assembly, in the name of the Romanian people, fully supports President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity, proposals, and initiatives to end the arms race, the nuclear race more particularly, to halt the testing, development and deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe, to free the continent of all nuclear weapons in Europe, achieve disarmament and ensure peace throughout the world.

The Grand National Assembly, in a spirit of strong attachment and unanimity, in full agreement with all our people's will and aspirations, most firmly supports the ringing appeal that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the SR of Romania, made from the rostrum of this high democratic forum of the country in his solemn acceptance speech to parliaments, heads of state and government, all peace-loving forces to do everything they can and stop the arms race, pass on to disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, defend the foremost right of individuals and peoples to develop freely and independently, to exist, to live in peace.

Deeply concerned over the very serious world situation, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania has decided to call now, at the beginning of its term, on European, U.S. and Canadian parliaments and governments to take joint action, with a high sense of responsibility, and stop the current dangerous course of the international events, firmly promote a policy of detente, disarmament, cooperation, and peace.

Huge quantities of nuclear weapons have accumulated in the world that could destroy mankind several times and that go far beyond any security reasons. The arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, has been going on and its scope has grown, increasing the threat of another world war that would inevitably become a nuclear one and that would destroy all civilization, indeed, all possibility of life on our planet. A highly dangerous situation has developed in Europe after new nuclear missiles continued to be sited. There is a greater danger that the arms race could extend to space, which would further step up military competition, and considerably increase the threat of a destructive war.

Under these circumstances, the cardinal issue of our time is to stop the arms race, the nuclear race more particularly, begin disarmament, avert the threat of another world war, ensure world peace. Responsible action should be taken by all states, by the nuclear states first of all, to achieve real disarmament measures and remove nuclear threat.

The Romanian people, like other European and world peoples, welcomed the beginning, on March 21, of talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space weapons. But the start of negotiations alone does not mean that any of the very serious problems has been solved.

It is essential that efforts be made so that the negotiations may fulfill the peoples' expectations, lead to appropriate agreements on the cessation of the arms race, and of the nuclear race first and foremost, bring about a reduction of nuclear weapons down to their complete elimination, and stop the militarization of space.

The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania calls on the Supreme Soviet of the USSR and the Congress of the U.S. to do everything possible for the Geneva negotiations to be held in a constructive spirit of understanding and high sense of responsibility for the security, peace and lives of all peoples, duly considering the need that, through concessions by both sides, a suspension of the talks be avoided and appropriate agreements be concluded.

The questions that are the subject of the Soviet-American talks are of tremendous importance for the destinies of all mankind. In consideration of the highest responsibility that we parliaments have before our peoples, for their peace and lives, the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania calls on all the European and the Canadian Parliaments to work in concert and contribute in appropriate ways to the Geneva talks so that they may have tangible results as soon as possible, in agreement with the interests and aspirations of the world's nations.

At the same time the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania addresses to the U.S. Congress and the Supreme Soviet of the USSR the call to stop, for the duration of the Geneva negotations, the testing and production of new nuclear weapons, the siting of the American intermediate-range missiles in Europe and simultaneously the nuclear countermeasures announced by the USSR, to halt any action aimed at the militarization of space.

Taking such measures would contribute to building an atmosphere of confidence, favoring the progress and successful conclusion of the negotiations. There is no reason for the production and placement of new nuclear weapons to continue during the negotiations as long as their aim is a passage to a drastic cut in nuclear weapons down to their total elimination from Europe and the world.

Taking account of the seriousness of the situation in Europe as a consequence of the great concentration of nuclear and other mass-destruction weapons, the conclusion of agreements to provide for the withdrawal of nuclear missiles from the European Continent and free it from any nuclear weapon will have to be a priority of the negotiations. At the same time, since the issues of nuclear weapons and outer space militarization concern all the states of the world, other states, too, should take action and contribute toward agreements to avert the nuclear threat on earth and in outer space.

To this end the Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania calls on the parliaments and governments of the European countries to work firmly, to assume a greater responsibility, to contribute to the Soviet-American negotiations to that they may end in good results, and adequate agreements to made on nuclear weapons and plans for the militarization of space be given up.

We particularly call on the parliaments and governments of the European countries on whose territory intermediate-range missiles are located and most of the nuclear weapons are concentrated, to work most firmly in consideration of their responsibility for the fate of their peoples, of peace in Europe and throughout the world and for agreement to be reached at the Geneva negotiations to stop bringing new nuclear missiles to the European Continent and to withdraw all nuclear weapons from it.

To the same end, we believe it is necessary that the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries should meet and discuss the possibility of adequate agreements conducive to the removal of intermediate-range missiles and of other nuclear weapons from Europe.

The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania also believes that while the Soviet-American talks in Geneva are in progress, the activity of international disarmament bodies and conferences should intensify.

The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania calls on the parliaments and government of the USSR and the U.S. of all European countries and of Canada to take concerted action in a constructive spirit, for the success of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building and Disarmament, for an accord to be reached as soon as possible at the Vienna negotiations on troops and armament reduction in central Europe, for effective talks at the Geneva disarmament conference.

The conclusion of adequate accords at these international conferences and bodies would be of utmost importance for confidence-building and development of cooperation, would help lessen international tension, give an impetus to disarmament activities, and provide for the success of the talks between the USSR and the U.S.

We call on all parliaments, and governments, on all states, to do everything possible -- beyond differences of social system or philosophical beliefs -- to halt the arms race and remove the danger of a nuclear catastrophe, to defend the foremost right of peoples to exist, to develop freely and independently, to live in peace.

We hold the view that, by working together, with a sense of responsibility and in a constructive spirit, we can change the course of events, ease international tension and pass to a policy of detente, disarmament, cooperation, understanding and peace.

The Grand National Assembly of the SR of Romania voices the Romanian people's will of and aspirations for peace, expresses its resolve to work unflinchingly, with the parliaments of all European countries, of the U.S. and Canada, to contribute to the cessation of the arms race and the achievement of disarmament, to the success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva, to relieving mankind of the nightmare of nuclear disaster, for international peace, detente, security and broad cooperation.

JAN-FEB PRODUCTION GROWTH RATE RISES 1.2 PERCENT

LD042126 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0841 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG) -- In the first two months of this year, the industrial production growth rate in Yugoslavia was 1.2 percent higher than in the same period last year, the Belgrade economic daily PRIVREDNI PREGLED writes today. It assesses that the higher growth rate was chiefly due to an improved supply of raw materials and semi-manufactures.

However, as set out, the production growth was recorded in eleven branches (with growth rates ranging from 1.3 to 15.3 percent), which account for 46 percent of Yugoslavia's over-all industrial production and are, except for the electric power industry, chiefly export-oriented. Industrial production in Yugoslavia rose 5.6 percent last year, after two years of stagnation.

DJURANOVIC ON DEVELOPING ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY

LD290043 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 27 Mar 85

["Djuranovic in Valjevo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Valjevo, 27 Mar (TANJUG) -- In approaching a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, where the nature of our federation is concerned we must fight for the political course which is contained in our Constitution and strengthen the role of the federation of those principles which the Constitution has defined. Above all, I have in mind here the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, the pooling of labor and resources, the treatment of the Yugoslav economic area as a whole, and the development of all those foundations of the system, both economic and political, which ensure the functioning of the federation as envisaged by the Constitution.

This was stressed by Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, in a conversation today with a political aktiv in Valjevo. In this connection, Djuranovic added, we must oppose more resolutely all disintegrational tendencies which seriously disrupt this quality of the federation. We are not urging the restoration of some kind of old relations in the federation, and no one is thinking of returning to narrow, centralistic relations. However, we must resist more resolutely all other tendencies which diminish the value of the nature of the federation which derives from the constitution. We must overcome this problem absolutely in the ideological and political senses and thus establish a new political climate in relations within the country.

In the conversation Djuranovic dwelled in particular on the adoption of the laws on planning and the foreign exchange system, which he described as "the most important acts" in support of the integrational tendencies in the economy. There were delays in their adoption and many differences surrounding these issues. However, we had to set about resolving these problems in a different manner than last year and the year before. The adoption of these regulations is, Djuranovic stressed, an imperative which should oblige the LCY to overcome the existing differences on these issues. We cannot start adopting a medium-term plan or development programs, on begin linking-up and pooling processes in reproduction without first adopting these system laws, which should be based precisely on the orientation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program.

There are many unresolved questions in the sphere of the economic policy system which at the present time, according to Djuranovic, are a serious drawback to social action.

The political need is unquestionably to reduce the number of unresolved issues and thus open up areas for broad social action to resolve the key problems.

I think the decisive move in opening up broad social action lies with the organs of the federation -- through the faster and more effective solution of these unresolved issues. At its 16th session, the LCY Central Committee adopted an operational program to provide solutions to these unresolved questions and its realization should create a better political atmosphere and ensure a great level of ideopolitical, and thus action unity, in the party for resolving urgent problems.

Djuranovic said that the critical observation forcefully made at today's conversation, which was also made during the all-party debate, that we must ensure a higher level of efficiency in the federation's functioning, was justified. "By this we do not want to underestimate the need for more efficient functioning on the part of all other socio-political communities, but at the present time the efficiency of functioning in the federation is of crucial importance in speeding up the processes we have said are inevitable if we want to resolve all outstanding questions, and not just the economic ones."

Djuranovic also pointed out that the functioning of the state, state organs, and institutions in accordance with the constitutional definition was of exceptional importance. However, we cannot be satisfied with their efficiency at all levels. I have in mind here the role which in the Constitution's definition they should fulfill to protect the interests of the working class and which at this stage in our development is the state's basic function. In this connection Djuranovic also touched on the tendencies toward social differentiation and the growth of social differences, stressing that the state must play a prime role in overcoming these tendencies through its fiscal policy and fiscal system.

The representatives of Valjevo's sociopolitical life set out encouraging facts about the econo c and social trends in this municipality in conversation with Veselin Djuranovic, SFRY Presidency president, Dusan Ckrebic, of the Serbian Presidency president, and a group of republican officials. The Valjevo economy is operating without losses, exporting three times more than it imports, has no important debts and is not hampered by exchange rate differences, is free of bad investments and investments without the necessary backing, and what is particularly rare, last year it raised its share in the distribution of income.

In the conversation Djuranovic showed particular interest in the problem of developing the small-scale economy and in this connection pointed out that there are still a lot of sectarian attitudes toward its development. These sectarian attitudes arose in part from a certain understanding of the nature of socialism but also a reaction to weaknesses manifested in the development of the small-scale economy where scope had been given for enrichment without work, which reinforced social differentiation in society. It would, however, be wrong to see criticism of this policy of ours as an expression of sectarian attitudes toward the development of the small-scale economy, especially in the individual sector; rather it is an expression of the workers' political reaction to the weaknesses of our policy in this sector.

Later in his visit, the SFRY Presidency president toured the Krusik complex organization of associated labor workships and the Srbijanka work collective, which operates at part of the Valjevo agro-industrial combine. The talks in Srbijanka dealt with many, as yet unresolved questions regarding the position and development of agriculture, which, as Djuranovic stressed, must and can be resolved only through joint programs of development and a common economic policy in the country.

PROBLEMS IN USSR TRADE NEGOTIATIONS NOTED

AU021130 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 28 Mar 85 p 6

[Permanent correspondent Dragan Vukcevic report]

[Excerpts] Moscow, 27 Mar -- Although the Soviet-Yugoslav commodity trade list for this year was prepared and signed 4 months ago, the contracting of detailed agreements between trade and other organizations of the two countries is still underway. It is expected that this important job will be carried out more quickly and in a qualitatively better way than last year, with both sides removing the previous "bottlenecks" in the cooperation.

Planned commodity trade for 1985 -- exceeding the interstate last [meddjudrzavna lista] -- is valued at about $7.5 billion. Last year it was $7,389,000,000 (including reexporting projects), which was 2.5 percent higher than in 1983. This demonstrates a slow but steady increase in the exchange during the last 5-year period, as well as new possibilities and needs of the two countries. Yugoslav exports to the Soviet Union in the last year totalled $3,517,085 and imports $3,393,782. Reexporting projects increased from $261,000 to $478,000. The following obligations have been carried out from last year to this one: exports of $604,966 and imports of $346,774.

Different Approach

The impressive figures should be accompanied by other facts. The joint agency of the Yugoslav economy in Moscow assesses the cooperation between the two countries as successful and mutually useful.

Deliveries of agreed commodities by the Soviet economy were mostly balanced last year. It also gave 2 million metric tons of oil in advance. However, the realization of commodity trade is still haunted by old approaches on the part of both sides to establishing criteria on agreeing and determining prices and quality. Most frequently, this slows down deliveries or excludes some commodities from agreements. Attempts to remove this are more and more frequent.

Let us mention some cases: our economy is still very slow in agreeing to the distribution of commodities imported from the USSR, trade organizations here try to send commodities in the second half of the year and -- in the long negotiating "process" -- to influence a reduction in the prices of imported goods and an increase in the prices of exported ones. Also noted is the fact that Yugoslav work organizations are slow providing resources, the shortage of railroad cars on both sides, the blockage of the railroad junction in Chop, and so on.

Frequently controversial at the negotiations is the so-called world price of both raw materials and products. It is obvious that one does not start from present "exchange tendencies," but from specific offers. Many of our trade representatives offer little for imported commodities and demand much for exported ones. The Soviet ones, on the other hand, link the increase of the dollar rate against the ruble and the fall of the dinar rate, or they determine the value of commodities on the basis of "dumping prices" offered by countries that do not work in conformity with world quality and world prices.

Trade is trade, but, as is reiterated here, roughly the same criteria should exist in long-term cooperation, because interrupting and prolonging negotiations slows down the dynamics of trade. What results from this are delays in production in Yugoslavia and in utilization of these products in the USSR. However, it is of mutual interest to avoid both these things.

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES CHAMBER ON SUGAR STOCKPILING

LD042332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- At a session held today under the chairmanship of Milivoje Stijovic, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly adopted conclusions on the need for the appropriate authorities to intervene by purchasing the sugar produced during the 1984-85 season. This marked the end of the debate that began with a question from Dusan Ilijevic, a delegate from Vojvodina, who drew attention to the large stockpiles of sugar and the problem of the resulting storage costs.

The conclusions stressed that, along with the Federal Directorate for Goods Reserves, the corresponding republican, provincial and municipal institutions, as well as associated labor organizations, should intervene by buying up sugar, because the costs of storing all the reserves of sugar cannot be borne by the producers alone.

The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also judged that the Federal Executive Council [FEC] should, as soon as possible, consider the possibility of ensuring more favorable rates of interest for credits needed to store sugar in goods reserves at all levels, from the federal down to the municipal reserves.

Along with these conclusions, the FEC was instructed to report to the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces on their implementation within 1 month. This is so because it is essential that the conclusions should be put into effect immediately, because, as Radovan Bakoc, spokesman for the Jugosecer business association, said, they will be ineffective if there is a delay because of the fast approach of the next production cycle. The Chamber of the Republics and Provinces also passed the law ratifying the international convention on border control of goods.

The chamber also passed a law ratifying the agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the SFRY and the CPSU. Changes in the agreement had been occasioned by the fact that about 65 million clearing dollars of Soviet credit had been left unused. It was agreed to extend the time limit for the use of the credit to 1 January 1988. These funds will be used by the Omarska iron ore mine, Zletovo and Sasa lead and zinc mines, Srebrenica lead and zinc mine, and by the heavy concrete factory and the Smederevo metallurgical combine for the reconstruction of its smelting works.

SUKRIJA CONGRATULATES MSZMP'S KADAR ON ELECTIONS

AU041455 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30-31 Mar 85 p 7

[Text] Ali Sukrija, LCY Central Committee Presidium president, has sent, on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf, a telegram to Janos Kadar, general secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, on the occasion of his being elected to this office at the just concluded 13th MSZMP Congress, with cordial congratulations and best wishes for further success in performing this responsible duty to the benefit of the friendly people of socialist Hungary and international understanding and cooperation.

The telegram also expresses satisfaction with the successful development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and MSZMP and our two neighboring socialist countries and stresses the conviction that they will continue to develop peace, social progress, and socialism in the world, in the interest of our peoples.

MSZMP CONGRESS PRAISED, BULGARIA CRITICIZED

AU041459 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 30-31 Mar 85 p 13

[Vlado Teslic "The Week in the World" column: "Socialism, Notes, Nations"]

[Excerpts] President Reagan obtained his MX missiles, the biggest and most lethal so far, America launched a new offensive to win its allies over to its controversial concept of war in space, the killing of a U.S. major near a Soviet military base in the GDR uncovered a strange page in the relations of the former allies and present rivals -- licensed spying -- but the real event of the week is the MSZMP Congress.

Ultimately, the success of the Hungarians, or rather the liberation of socialism and its strengthening as a world process, is much more important for peace, security, and progress of mankind than any armament program.

It is not a matter of "shedding communist illusions," as the strong anticommunist propaganda wishes to present the situation, but a wider process which contributes a great deal to greater understanding, the overcoming of differences, and rapprochement of states and nations on the principles of independence, equality, and noninterference. Are illusions not linked directly to the policy of armaments at any price, for ensuring either one's hegemony or ideology? Is it not an illusion, and a very dangerous one at that, to think that communism should be eradicated through "star wars" or some supermissiles, and that capitalism be imposed?

At the moment when Ferenc Havasi at the Budapest congress criticized the old illusions that national borders and national minorities will lose their importance with the advancement of socialism, Stanko Todorov in Sofia, in the name of the BCP, promoted Bulgaria to a one-nation state maintaining that this corresponds to the strengthening of the positions of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in the "forward line" of the Warsaw Pact in the Balkans!

In the name of socialism, then, both the Turks and the Macedonians are being abolished, and following this logic somebody, some day, when he needs it, could abolish other nations, too. Does this not boil down to proclaiming the right that in the name of socialism a state with a different system or with a suspicious socialist orientation could be liquidated? And if all this is done in the name of the Warsaw Pact, too, and from the positions of Bulgaria's forward line, then the dimensions of this thesis are not only grotesque but also worrying. Is this an attempt to identify one's own pretensions toward other nations and foreign territories with the aims of the Warsaw Pact? In any case, this is a serious challenge to the international rule of law, peace, and security.

TALKS BEGIN WITH PRC CONGRESS DELEGATION

LD041442 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1120 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- The SFRY Assembly and PRC National People's Congress delegations held official talks in Belgrade this morning. The two delegations were headed by Nusa Kersevan, assembly vice-president, and Geng Biao, National People's Congress Standing Committee vice chairman.

The head of the National People's Congress delegation expresses satisfaction at visiting the SFRY and gratitude for the welcome extended to the delegation in the SFRY.

He assessed the two countries' relations as close and friendly. Geng Biao stated that the PRC held the SFRY's independent and nonaligned policy in high esteem and said that thanks to this policy the SFRY had gained great prestige, achieved significant successes, and made a significant contribution to the preservation of world peace. He also stressed that the National People's Congress delegation will try to acquaint itself with Yugoslav experiences in the internal development field.

The Chinese delegation head briefed his hosts on the PRC's internal political development and the functioning of the political and socioeconomic systems. The National People's Congress vice-chairman also spoke of his country's foreign policy, particularly dwelling upon relations with the United States and the USSR.

The Chinese delegation head stressed that the PRC wanted good relations with both the United States and the USSR and the East European countries. However, he said the PRC will enter no alliances or join the strategic plans of either side, but that it will follow an independent policy in keeping with its national interests.

Nusa Kersevan, SFRY Assembly vice president, stressed that the Chinese delegation's visit to the SFRY reflected the two countries' developed comprehensive friendly relations. She expressed the conviction that this visit represents a fresh contribution to the expansion and deepening of cooperation and to deeper mutual acquaintance and understanding.

It was judged during the talks that the two countries held similar or identical views on numerous international issues, which also enables them to develop cooperation between them in the international field as well as to further them on the basis of mutual understanding. Nusa Kersevan particularly stressed that the SFRY was working in international relations to bring about respect for independence, freedom, equality, territorial integrity, and noninterference in internal affairs, noting that this is very similar to the principles of peaceful coexistence, in other words, with the policy pursued by the PRC.

Nusa Kersevan, SFRY Assembly vice-president, stressed that the Chinese delegation's visit is a reflection of the two countries' diversified, friendly, and comprehensive relations. She expressed the conviction that the visit represents a fresh contribution to the expansion and deepening of cooperation and to further mutual acquaintance and understanding. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the favorable development of bilateral relations based on the principles jointly formulated during President Tito's visit to the PRC in 1977. Both sides said it is their wish to continue to expand these relations in all fields and enrich them with new forms.

Before today's talks, the Chinese National People's Congress delegation visited the Josip Broz Tito Memorial Center and placed a wreath at President Tito's grave. The talks between the two delegations will continue. The visitors from the PRC will visit the SRs of Macedonia, Croatia, and Slovenia over the next several days. They will meet republican assembly representatives and other officials and inspect economic, cultural, and other institutions.

CKREBIC LEADS DELEGATION TO BEIJING TALKS

LD041216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0711 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Belgrade, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- An LCY delegation led by Dusan Ckrebic, member of the LCY Central Committee and president of the SR of Serbia Presidency, left for Beijing today within the framework of the program of cooperation between the LCY and the CPC.

Fatima Midzic, LCY Central Committee member, is also in the delegation. The delegation was seen off by Svetislav Stojakov, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Borisav Milosevic,head of the specialized services sector of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY Central Committee [title as received], and Xie Li, PRC ambassador to the SFRY.

APRIL NONALIGNED MEETING TO STUDY NAMIBIA

LD042320 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1314 GMT 4 Apr 85

["Nonaligned on Namibia" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, April 4 (TANJUG) -- The special ministerial meeting of the nonaligned countries' coordinating bureau in New Delhi from April 19 to 21 will be devoted to the problem of Namibia and the grave economic situation in the drought- and famine-afflicted African countries, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Zeljko Jeglic stated today.

Jeglic said the meeting was an expression of the interest of the entire Movement of Nonaligned countries to lend firm support and make a concrete contribution to Namibia gaining independence and freeing itself from South Africa occupation as soon as possible. This goal, he set out, is urged by the U.N. and virtually the entire international community.

The special ministerial meeting of the nonaligned coordinating bureau will also be an opportunity for a broadest exchange of views on other topical issues, including crisis spots, North-South relations, and preparations for the observance of the UN 40th anniversary. The meeting will discuss also preparations underway for the regular nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda in early September.

COMMENTARY ON WORKERS, YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN LC

AU031102 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2385, 28 Mar 85 p 8

[B. Miletic commentary:"Whose Party Is It?"]

[Excerpts] The LCY is the vanguard of the workers class. We say that often and it is written down in basic documents. That means that the LC gathers in its ranks the most conscious workers and other members of society, leading fighters for progress of our social community. However, is it exactly so?

Recalling some decisive moments in our history (the 1941 uprising was initiated by 12,000 party members), one can (too) easily conclude that the LC today is (by its number) such a force that its actions may by no means be called into question. Practice, however, denies any such contention.

The fact that the LC has been struggling lately with many problems that were less intensive before, leads one to examine its composition more thoroughly and analyze relations among individual groups of members. It is obvious that the influence of membership does not depend primarily on the number, but on the position and activity of individual categories. Workers are still most numerous in the LC (over 600,000), but it is known that their opinion does not have much influence on party policy and decisions. The situation with young people is similar: Although they form 27 percent of total party membership, there are few young men and women in leadership positions, many of them are passive, and there are some whose "ascent" into the party flock soon ends with voluntary or forced return "to the ground."

Production workers and young people are the most interesting categories of membership when one is talking about LC rejuvenation. Since 1981, the overall growth of the LCY membership has slowed down, and this happened because of reduced acceptance and an increased departure from its ranks of -- let us repeat -- workers and young people. This fact should also be a serious signal to the party, even more so since it is known that there was simply a rush of these categories of the population into its ranks whenever society faced problems in its development and when the LC uncompromisingly engaged itself in solving them. After 1971 the average number of new members accepted was 150,000 annually; in 1980, the year when Comrade Tito died, 200,000 people, mostly youths and production workers, knocked on the party's door. Already by the next year the number had started to decline, to be reduced to about 80,000 by 1983. Some basic organizations (in Montenegro, for instance, 93.8 of such organizations in 1983) have not received one single new member for a year.

That is why the LC must more clearly say -- before and especially at the 13th congress -- whose party it is and whether it really is a vanguard which represents the interests of the working class. And represents it not only according to the number of workers in it.

MAMULA VISITS ARMY DISTRICT BORDERING BULGARIA

LD042330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1242 GMT 4 Apr 85

["Branko Mamula in Nis" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Nis, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, accompanied by his aides, today visited the Nis Military District Command, where Lieutenant Colonel General Perica Vucetic, district commander, and his aides reported on the results achieved in training and education, in moral-political conditioning, and combat-readiness of the commands, units and establishments of this Army district. [Nis Military District borders on Bulgaria]

Adm Mamula also visited some of the units of the Nis garrison and observed target practice by units on one of the firing ranges.

The federal secretary for national defense also met representatives of sociopolitical organizations and communities of the Nis region. On this occasion, the hosts briefed Adm Mamula on the socioeconomic situation in the Nis region and on activities in the field of implementing the measures of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and on defense preparations in the local communities, organizations of associated labor and municipalities.

PROSECUTION BEGINS TRIAL OF USTASHA TERRORIST

LD050854 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 4 Apr 85

[Text] Osijek, 4 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Osijek District Court, on the 2d day of the trial of Ivo Tubanovic, an Ustasha terrorist from Djakovacki Selci, born in 1949, today confirmed, in a report by a court expert and the statements of the prosecution witnesses, that this case concerns an inveterate terrorist who to create diversions installed three explosive devices, two in different places in Vinkovci and one at the INA petrol station in Slavonski Brod.

Tubanovic's attempt to prove to the court that he did not intend to threaten human lives, but only to damage buildings and spread restlessness and uncertainty by the explosions, was completely refuted by a court expert, who reported that they had established, after analyzing these explosives, that they were strong enough to kill people within a radius of 20-30 meters from the point of explosion. Likewise people could have been killed from the structural collapse of buildings at the time of the explosion.

Due to very fortunate circumstances the first explosive device, installed on 3 April 1983 in Vinkovci by a basement window in 1 Lenjinova Street, did not explode. The second device, installed the same night in Vinkovci on a supporting pillar of a building at 7 Djure Djakovica Street, caused only minor material damage, with no human casualties, because of the circumstances. Particularly dangerous was Tubanovic's act of diversion in the night of 25 August 1983 at Slavonski Brod, when the explosive device was placed by the very pillar which supported the roof of an INA petrol station and near a tank holding 9,500 liters of petrol. The explosion damaged the building and the petrol pump. However, it was fortunate that the explosion did not affect the petrol tank, which would have had really catastrophic consequences for the area.

The prosecution witnesses today also confirmed that during 1983 and 1984 they received from Tubanovic various Ustasha propoganda material, newspapers, and books to read and then to spread among confidential friends and supporters. One of the witnesses quoted Ivo Tubanovic as telling him how one ought to organize groups in Croatia and thus establish a certain "free independent Croatia" based on the example of the capitalist countries in the West, because now, as the terrorist had interpreted, Croatia had an unequal status in the SFRY.

During a temporary job in Stuttgart in the FRG in 1982, Ivo Tubanovic became a member of the emigre Ustasha organizations -- the "Croatian National Council" and the "Croatian Militant Society" -- and was active in carrying out the aims of these organizations, to destroy the existing sociopolitical state system of the SFRY by means of terrorist actions and in a forceful and anticonstitutional way and to create a new kind of so-called free Croatian state of a Western bourgeois type. The trial will be resumed tomorrow.